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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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READY FOR A CONFERENCE

Kings County Regular Democrats Have Named Their Committee.

JAMES D. BELL IS THE CHAIRMAN

Bernard J. York, John L. Shea, Patrick Hayes, and Luke D. Stapleton the Others—The Prospects Good.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County—the regular organization—yesterday announced the names of the conference committee, the appointment of which was authorized by the Executive Committee last Friday night.

The conference committee is composed of James D. Bell, Chairman; B. J. York, John L. Shea, Patrick Hayes, and Luke D. Stapleton. All of these men are well known in Brooklyn through their connection for years with the regular Democratic organization.

Mr. Bell is Chairman of the General Committee of the regular organization. He came to the front at the so-called reorganization of the machine, after the party's overwhelming defeat in the Schieren-Gaynor campaign two years ago. He is a lawyer, and was Police Commissioner under Mayor Chapin. At that time he was considered an independent Democrat. Mayor Chapin dropped Mr. Bell at the end of his first term, supplanting him with Henry I. Hayden, who is now the United States Marsnal in Brooklyn. During the last month Mr. Bell has been outspoken for Democratic harmony.

Patrick Hayes is the Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary, and has long been a leader among the regulars. Several years ago he was regarded by his friends as the legitimate and proper successor of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin whenever the latter should be ready to lay down the reins of leadership. For many years Mr. Hayes has been the leader of the regulars in the Thirteenth Ward. Recently, in the General Committee of the regular organization, Mr. Hayes made a speech in favor of Democratic harmony. He then said there was hardly any concession he was not prepared to make in order to secure harmony.

John L. Shea was formerly ex-Register Thomas J. Kenna's lieutenant in the leadership of the Twenty-third Ward, which has long been one of the banner Republican wards of Brooklyn. Mr. Shea is regarded as a bright young politician. He was Chairman of the Democratic City Convention which nominated David A. Boody for Mayor in 1891. He is known to be strongly in favor of harmony.

Luke D. Stapleton is a lawyer. Some months ago he and a number of other younger leaders in the regular organization led what was by some regarded as a defection from the regular organization. The new body was soon lost sight of, and Mr. Stapleton is now counted as one of the most regular of the regulars.

Owing to some formalities the two conference committees representing, respectively, the regular and the independent Democratic organizations did not come together yesterday. It may be a day or two before the two committees hold their first conference. Up to a late hour last night Bernard J. York had not received the formal notification of the appointment of the independent conference committee at the meeting Monday night.

"But we are not standing on ceremony," said Mr. York. "Our committee will be ready at a moment's notice to meet the committee from the independent organization, whenever it is convenient for the latter to confer. I think it is safe to say the committees will get together at least not later than Thursday night."

Mr. York said he was very favorably impressed with the conference committee of the independents, which, as has been already published, consists of Edward M. Shepard, Chairman; George Foster Peabody, Henry Hentz, S. Perry Sturges, and Michael E. O'Connor.

George Foster Peabody indicated pretty plainly in an interview yesterday that Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor would not be acceptable to the independent Democrats as a Democratic candidate for Mayor.

"Judge Gaynor," said Mr. Peabody, "could scarcely be considered by our organization as a candidate for Mayor in view of the resolution we passed last night."

The resolution to which Mr. Peabody referred was offered by Mr. Bukes of the Ninth Ward, and was passed unanimously. It was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County that the delegates elected to represent our organization at the State Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1895, should oppose any declaration derogatory to the reforms or the spirit of the reforms for which we have fought during the last two years, or which have been fought for by similar organizations in other parts of the State; also,

Resolved, That this organization will not support for any office any candidate whose past official acts can be questioned from the standpoint of honesty, or who contributed to produce that demoralization in civic affairs which we were organized to remove.

Commenting on these resolutions, Mr. Peabody said: "They appear to me to be very definite and emphatic. They seem to rule out Judge Gaynor. Last Fall he was opposed to our organization. I doubt if at any rate Mr. Gaynor would care to give up a Judgeship to become a Mayoralty candidate."

Mr. Peabody was asked whom he favored as the Mayoralty candidate. "Mr. Healy, Mr. Hentz, or Mr. Shepard," he said. "Any one of the three would grace the position. In regard to Mr. Shepard, however, his training, education, and devotion to principle seem to make him an admirable choice. It is only once in a generation that the community gets a chance to have such a man as Mayor."

The first subject which will be discussed between the conference committees is the question of the amount of representation which the independents are to get in the Republican State Convention. It is generally agreed by the leaders in the regular organization that the independents are entitled to one-third of the representation from Kings County.

ONLY $150,000 GOLD WITHDRAWN

Indications Point to the Fact that the Exporting of the Yellow Metal Is Nearly at an End.

The only withdrawal of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export was $150,000, which will be shipped by Nesslage & Fuller by the steamship New-York, which will sail to-day. Contrary to general expectation, there was no deposit by the bond syndicate. But this did not cause any special remark, as it is well known that the members of the syndicate have gold at their disposal which will be deposited whenever it is deemed expedient.

The small amount of gold withdrawn yesterday for shipment to-day would seem to be an indication that the exporting of gold is nearing its end, and that the supply of commercial bills is increasing to such an extent as to render the export of gold profitless in the near future. No uneasiness is felt because the reserve gold is below $100,000,000. The bond syndicate is confidently expected to take care of the gold reserve until the cotton and cereals go forward for export, when the reserve will naturally take care of itself.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis was in Wall Street again yesterday. He called at the Sub-Treasury, but did not see Assistant Treasurer Jordan, who had gone to the yacht race. Mr. Curtis had a short conference with Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muhleman, but the latter gentleman said that it had no reference whatever to the gold reserve or deposits by the bond syndicate. From the Sub-Treasury Mr. Curtis went to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., but did not see Mr. Morgan, who had also gone to witness the contest of the yachts.

Mr. Curtis, when asked by a reporter the object of his visit, said he had no statement to make in reference to it. He was asked whether there was a probability of another bond issue, but he declined to answer the question. He said that he was not informed as to the intentions of the bond syndicate in regard to deposits of gold to increase the gold reserve. He left for Bar Harbor yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Nothing official, so far as can be ascertained, was received at the Treasury Department to-day from representatives of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate indicating whether or not they intended to make good the Treasury's depleted gold reserve. At the close of business to-day the reserve stood, all withdrawals deducted, at $97,544,666, or nearly $2,500,000 below what is usually regarded as the reserve limit. In ordinary operations the Treasury lost $16,000 in gold to-day, owing to payments in San Francisco. A small withdrawal of gold at New-York for export, $150,000, was also reported late in the afternoon. Treasury officials express no uneasiness over the declining gold reserve, as they feel assured that the syndicate and the New-York National banks will not permit it to fall below the limit of confidence. That point shifts daily with the changing conditions.

Dr. Houghton Did Not Appear.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton of the "Little Church Around the Corner," was expected to appear before the Board of Health yesterday to explain what are said to be irregularities in his marriage-notice returns.

Dr. Houghton failed to appear, but instead sent a note saying that he was ill. He will be accorded a hearing at the meeting of the board next Tuesday.

Customs Officer Humphreys Suspended.

Edgar Humphreys, one of the oldest officers in the Customs Service, who had been for many years in charge of the debenture office of the Surveyor's Department, has been suspended by order of Surveyor McGuire pending the investigation into irregularities in relation to drawbacks. Humphreys has been in the Customs Service for a quarter of a century.

VICTORIES FOR MR. PLATT

Brookfield Men Meet Disaster at Republican Primaries.

SURPRISES FOR THE MAYOR'S FRIENDS

Secretary Hedges Probably Defeated —Col. Cruger's and J. W. Jacobus's Districts Lost to the Administration.

That ex-Senator Platt will control the Republican County Convention, as well as a large majority of the delegates to the Republican State Convention, appears to be certain as a result of the Republican primaries last night.

The primaries were held in the election districts, and for that reason detailed information may not be had until to-morrow night, but all the indications last night were that the anti-Platt or Brookfield forces had been badly defeated.

The Platt men loudly declared that it was a "land slide" for Mr. Platt. Unless a closer inspection of the returns proves to the contrary, Mr. Platt has placed himself in a position to determine what part the regular Republicans shall take in the formation of a union ticket against Tammany this Fall, and it can be stated now with great certainty that if Mr. Platt has his way there will be no union ticket that will not be dominated by him.

The reports received last night indicated that the representatives of Mayor Strong's administration in the Republican Party had met with a remarkable defeat.

Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's secretary, who has been seeking to obtain control of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, was evidently defeated by the anti-Platt forces in that ambition. Mr. Hedges made a splendid fight, but there did not seem to be any victory in it for him last night.

In the Twentieth Assembly District Col. S. V. R. Cruger's faction was defeated badly by the Platt men. The latter elected sixty out of the seventy-nine delegates in the Assembly district.

At the Republican State Committee's headquarters late last night it was reported that Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, was defeated in his own election district in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

John W. Jacobus, the Brookfield leader in the Seventh, was badly defeated by George B. Dean's Platt faction.

The primaries last night were for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention; another set of delegates to the Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the Republican County Convention, and delegates to the Senatorial and Assembly District Conventions to make nominations.

All of the Assembly District Conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and County Conventions will be held to-morrow night, and then the full extent of last night's apparent Platt victory will be known.

Further light upon the subject may show the Brookfield forces in a better position, or it may increase the magnitude of the success of those who are fighting not only the anti-Platt faction, but also the administration of Mayor Strong.

On the whole, the primaries were conducted in a very orderly manner, but in one or two instances blows were struck, and in one or two others the police were called in to keep the peace.

Various rumors and reports were received at the Republican County Committee's headquarters at a late hour last night. One was to the effect that even the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, where the greatest Brookfield strength lies, had gone for Platt. This was not credited, but the night was full of curious surprises. There was certainly a remarkable formation of local Republican lines.

There were several interesting fights, but none more so than that in the new twenty-fifth Assembly District, where the Mayor's secretary, Mr. Hedges, made his fight and was, so far as could be judged from last night's returns, clearly defeated by the Platt men. This is all the more astonishing when it is considered that the new Twenty-fifth District is mainly the old Eleventh, where Col. George Bliss and Cornelius N. Bliss have held the district in the anti-Platt lines for years.

The fight against Mr. Hedges was started some time ago by James W. Auten. Later Thurlow Weed Barnes took a hand in the district affairs in behalf of Mr. Platt, and now it is said that Mr. Barnes may head the delegation from the district to the

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THE PARADE THROUGH ICE GLEN

The Largest and Most Picturesque Spectacle Ever Seen in the Famous Mountain Gorge.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 10.—The annual torchlight procession which passed through Ice Glen to-night was the largest and most picturesque that has ever been through this mountain gorge. There were more than 1,000 torch bearers. They assembled on the green in the centre of the town, near the Soldiers' Monument, and, led by the Stockbridge Band, marched through the main street to the railroad station, and thence by the path up to the glen.

It is about a third of a mile through this wonderful place. It is as if the mountain had been rent asunder in some remote age, as the walls are almost perpendicular in some places for over 100 feet, and the great rocks that have been split off lie at the bottom in such confusion that climbing over or under them is a very difficult task, made doubly so by the darkness of night. The night was especially adapted to the parade, as it was almost pitch dark, with a slight mist, so that the torches and colored lights which were burned shone with great effect.

The Committee of Arrangements, Edward B. Owen, Alexander Sedgwick, and Theodore C. Burnett, had every detail perfected, so there was no confusion. The costumes were very attractive and original. P. D. Haughton appeared as Mephistopheles, and looked the character well as he passed through the colored light. J. D. Swan appeared as a gnome. Arthur W. Swan appeared as a little hairy devil; David D. Field was the dog-faced boy Jo-Jo; Miss Johnson looked very pretty as a Roman peasant, as did Miss Agnes Johnson as Red Riding Hood. William R. Lawrence personated a Neapolitan sailor. Miss Virginia Field looked the character of Ophelia to perfection, as she carried her lighted torch through the dusky glen.

Miss Grace Aymar was a beautiful peasant girl, as was also Miss May Field. Charles E. Hull appeared as a page, and John B. Hull, Jr., as a Japanese. One of the best costumes was that of Lieut. McQuestion, who appeared as Uncle Sam. James Shaw was so well made up as a Spaniard that his friends did not recognize him. Miss Doane represented the witch's daughter, and Miss Marie Doane was a peasant.

One of the most attractive of the young women's costumes was that of Miss Kohlsaat, who appeared as a fairy. Miss Iasagi represented a Swiss peasant. Miss Burnett attracted much attention as the Goddess of Liberty. W. E. Doane wore the costume of an Alpine climber. Chester Averill, who, with Mr. Owen, led the procession, made a very soldierly appearance.

It took nearly three-quarters of an hour for the parade to pass through the glen. Red and yellow fire blazed out from the rocks above the procession, and the devils' cave was so lighted up with a greenish blue light that some of the girls thought it was too realistic, and shuddered as they passed the mouth of this yawning pit. When they emerged from the west end of the glen, near John Winthrop's house, they passed back to the green and had a jolly dance around a large blazing bonfire. They danced the Virginia reel and a number of two steps, and the large number of people who had driven down from Pittsfield and Lenox and other neighboring towns were much delighted with the pretty spectacle. It was pronounced the most successful parade that has ever passed through Ice Glen.

DIED IN THE BATTERY BATH

Cashier of the Hotel Hungaria Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Agnes McAvoy, forty-five years old, and cashier at the Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Square, with Mary Ford of 316 West Nineteenth Street, went to the Battery baths yesterday to enjoy a swim. They had been in the water but a short time when Miss McAvoy insisted on going to her dressing room, from which, in a few moments, she called to her companion. Miss Ford went to her assistance and found that she was already unconscious.

A physician made every effort to resuscitate the woman, but without avail, and death soon followed. Miss McAvoy is said to have been a sufferer from heart troubles.

She was a native of Burlington, Vt., and had been employed at the Hotel Hungaria for nine years.

Charges Against Col. Forney.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The charges against Col. James Forney of the Marine Corps were made public to-day. They are four in number—falsehood, embezzlement, making and using false papers, and inefficiency in the performance of duty. The specifications under the charges are twelve in number, four under the first charge, one under the second, one under the third, and six under the fourth. The detail of the court to try Col. Forney is the same as in the case of Capt. Sumner, Admiral Beardslee being President.

The Lafayette Tree Split in Twain.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10.—The town of Scituate last evening was visited by one of the most terrific thunderstorms experienced in many years, and $5,000 worth of property was destroyed in the neighborhood of the former home of ex-Congressman Charles H. Page. The famous Gen. Lafayette tree was split in twain. The tree is the only historic one in Rhode Island, and is the one the General ate his dinner under while the Continental troops were marching from Rhode Island to Connecticut.

Women Running Trolley Cars.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Woman's Christian Association of this city is to-day operating sixteen trolley cars, the proceeds going to the treasury of the institution. The cars are gayly decorated. The ladies collect the fares, while the regular conductors and motormen run the cars.

TO MAINTAIN WHITE SUPREMACY

Principal Object of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention—Gov. Evans Elected Permanent President.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 10.—The eighth Constitutional Convention of South Carolint met here to-day.

Gov. Evans was decided upon as President of the convention. Congressman Talbert and Speaker Jones of the House of Representatives, who had been candidates, withdrew their names in favor of Evans.

No attempt will be made, according to the present understanding, to engraft the dispensary law into the new Constitution. The principal thing the convention has before it is the regulation of the suffrage in such a manner as to effectually maintain white supremacy. Female suffragists, headed by Mrs. Viola Neblett, are in attendance, but with small prospects of securing consideration. Ex-Gov. Tillman's programme is understood to be, if he cannot get a property qualification for male voters, to advocate a two-hundred-dollar property qualification for males and females, white and black.

The convention was called to order at noon to-day by Secretary of State Tompkins. Gov. Evans was elected President of the convention by acclamation. Congressman Talbert and Speaker Ira B. Jones were elected Vice Presidents.

Gov. Evans, in taking the chair, made a brief address, outlining the objects of the convention. A. H. Dagnall was elected Reading Clerk, and the convention immediately began the work of preparing rules, appointing committees, and filling minor offices.

A CLYDE STEAMER REPORTED ASHORE

Rumor from Philadelphia of an Accident near Hatteras.

A rumor reached this city at 1:45 o'clock this morning from Philadelphia to the effect that a Clyde Line steamer was reported ashore near Hatteras.

The report stated that no particulars were obtainable.

AN ESCAPING DESERTER KILLED

The Top of His Head Blown Completely Off by a Soldier's Bullet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Privates Williams and Coffee, two deserters, restrained at Fort Sheridan, twenty miles north of here, attempted to escape this morning while working in the rear of the hospital. Private Christ, who was on guard duty, detected them, and ordered them to halt. They refused and the soldier fired a number of shots at them in quick succession, killing Coffee and wounding Williams.

Williams succeeded in escaping, although pursued by a number of soldiers. Coffee's body was taken to the fort. The top of his head had been blown completely off and his death was instantaneous.

He was regarded as a tough character, having been recently transferred from Leavenworth, Kan., here. Williams was from Fort Wayne, near Detroit.

ALABAMA SILVER DEMOCRATS PLOT

The Control of the Party Will Alone Prevent a Bolt.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 10.—Alabama's silver Democrats held a big conference here to-day to take steps to capture the State for free silver and free-silver candidates within the party. Senator James L. Pugh and Congressmen Bankhead, Robbins, and Stallings lent their presence and indorsement and Senator Morgan, who is rusticating in Northern Pennsylvania, and Congressman Wheeler sent letters of approval of the project. Congressman Wheeler alone did not attack the President and his financial policy.

A campaign committee was appointed to thoroughly organize the State to capture the next State Convention. Speeches were made, in which a bolt, in case free silver does not win in the State Convention, was strongly foreshadowed. The plan of operation is to have primary elections so loose in party restriction that Populists who are also silverites can participate and aid the Democratic silverites as against the Democratic sound-money men.

The State Executive Committee will scarcely yield to such a proposition, in spite of covert threats, even though the silverites, in case of refusal, precipitate the bolt so plainly indicated.

Liberal Sunday-Law Meetings.

The first of a series of mass meetings of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws is to be held this evening at Everett Hall, Fourth Street, near the Bowery. Dr. M. B. Feeney is to preside. There will be a meeting at Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, Thursday evening, and on Friday at Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street.

Proprietor White Pleads Not Guilty.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—R. H. White of R. H. White & Co., the prominent department store proprietors, appeared in the Superior Criminal Court to-day and pleaded not guilty to the charge of selling silver jewelry marked sterling that was of a poorer quality. His personal recognizance for $500 was taken for his appearance for trial at a day not fixed.

There's No Harm in Taking a Drink If you order your bottled beer from the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., Park Av. and 51st St.—Adv.

THE VALKYRIE FINISHES IN THE LEAD

Won the Second Cup Race by 47 Seconds, after Fouling the Defender.

AMERICAN YACHT'S STARBOARD SPREADER BROKEN

Regatta Committee Will Consider the Protest To-day and Decide Who Is to Blame for the Accident.

SMOOTH SEAS AND A TEN-KNOT BREEZE FOR THE RACE

Defender Sailed a Splendid Race in Spite of Her Handicap, and Nearly Caught the Valkyrie—A Big Crowd Watches the Interesting Contest from the Excursion Steamers—Defender Clearly the Better Boat in Reaching.

THE OFFICIAL TIMES.

The Start.

Valkyrie	11:00:13
Defender	11:01:15

First Mark.

Valkyrie	12:57:43
Defender	1:01:35

Second Mark.

Valkyrie	1:58:10
Defender	2:01:45

The Finish.

Valkyrie	2:55:22
Defender	2:57:40

Elapsed Time.

Valkyrie	3:55:09
Defender	3:56:25

Corrected Time.

Valkyrie	3:55:09
Defender	3:55:56

Valkyrie won by 47 seconds corrected time.
Valkyrie allows Defender 29 1-10 seconds.

A most unfortunate occurence marred the second contest for the America's Cup, which took place off Sandy Hook yesterday. All the conditions were favorable for a close and beautiful struggle between Defender and Valkyrie III.

The sea was as smooth as a mountain lake, and there was a moderate southerly breeze, which increased in force as the day wore on. The conditions were wholly different from those of last Saturday, and were decidedly favorable to the Valkyrie, if her reputation as a light-weather yacht is well founded.

This is not saying that the conditions were unfavorable to the Defender. She is believed to be quite as good in light weather as in a breeze. Consequently, if there was ever to be a close race between the two yachts yesterday was the day for it.

The two racers were early at the cruising ground around the old red lightship, and appeared to the most critical eyes to be fit to race for a kingdom. The lean blue hull of the Defender cut great scars of silver and white in the gloriously blue water as she flashed here and there in her preparatory movements for the start. The round white side of the Valkyrie hurled clouds of foam hither and thither as she raced about the starting point, stretching her lovely white wings and getting the creases out of them in readiness for the flight of her life.

A Great Fleet Present.

All around the lightship, that looked like a flamingo of scarlet on the blue waters, was a great fleet of excursion boats, steam and sailing yachts and tugs. There seemed to be almost, if not quite, as many persons out to view this second race as there were at the first. Evidently the horrors of sea sickness had not appalled the real lovers of sport.

The committee tug was at the post early and had set the formal signal to announce that the race would be a triangular one of ten miles to each leg. The wind was due south, and consequently there was sea room enough to start the contest with a windward leg from the Sandy Hook Lightship. So presently three strings of gayly-colored bunting broke out from the stay between the two masts of the Walter Luckenbach, and all the yacht sharps seized their New-York Yacht Club books and turned to the page that contains all the compass signals.

It did not take the old salts long to learn that the signals meant that the first leg of the course, the windward one, would be due south, the second northeast by east, and the third northwest by west, half west. And now every one began to watch the manoeuvres for the start. Chairs were hitched forward toward steamboat rails, big steamers moved slowly out toward the ends of the starting line, and agile tugs, like small boys dodging under human legs to get to the front as a parade goes by, wormed their way to the posts of vantage.

The two yachts had their huge yellow mainsails spread, and their airy club topsails aloft. Forestaysails and jibs were pulling like old-time fire laddies with only one hydrant in sight, and little baby jib topsails—most telling canvas in a light beat to windward—were puffing their lily cheeks as if they would burst themselves with energy.

Watching Each Twist of the Wind.

The rival Captains were watching every twist of the wind, while the assistant Captains were each watching every twist of the opposing yacht. The amateur whose business it is to count seconds, had his watch in his hand and his eyes on the Luckenbach.

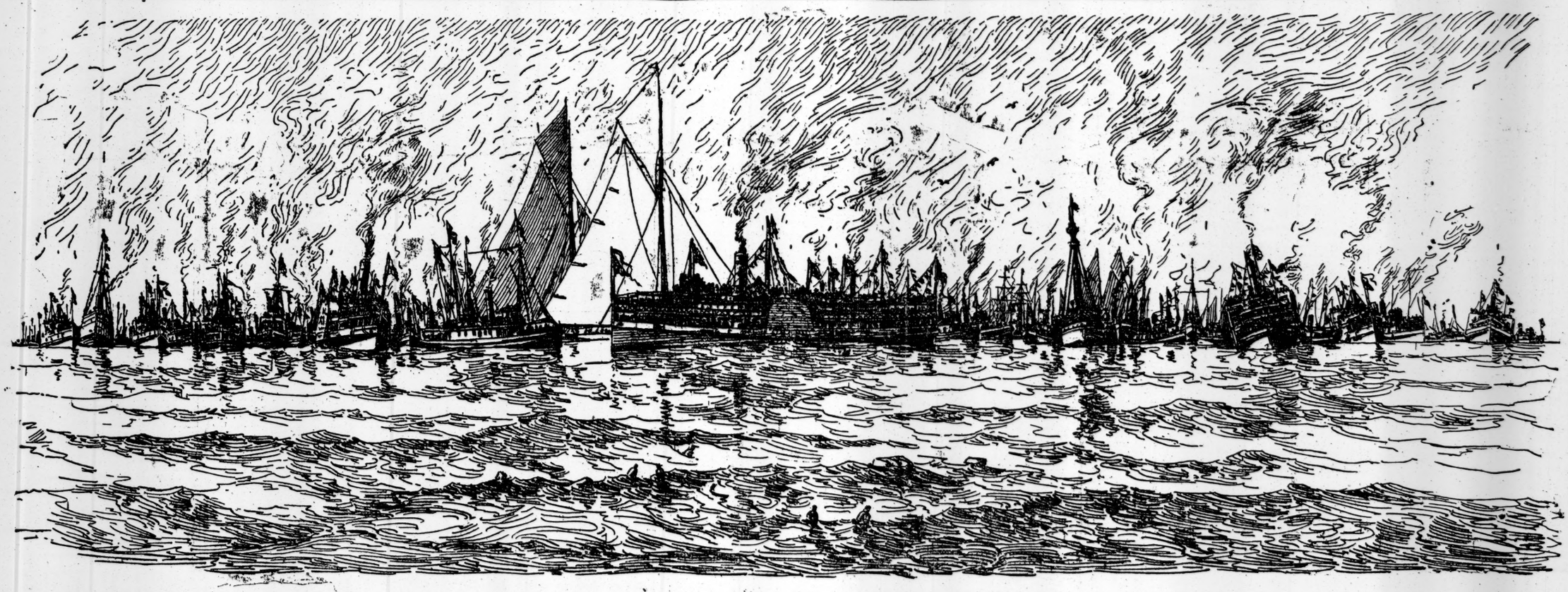
Bang! went the preparatory gun. Signals, blue peters, red balls, and other objects flashed confusedly before the eyes of the puzzled landsmen. Now the eager skippers began their manoeuvring for the best position. Capt. Hank Haff ran the Defender off to the southward and westward of the starting line. The Valkyrie was right after him.

Both came around presently and headed toward the starting line. They were running free with the wind on the starboard beam, the Valkyrie ahead and to windward. Old salts said: "Here is where Hank Haff will luff out and be on the Englishman's weather quarter as they cross the line." But it was not so to be.

The steamer Yorktown of the Old Dominion Line had just come out to the mark, and she deliberately lay right in the path of the two yachts, making one of the most unpardonable interferences ever seen in American yachting waters. The Valkyrie was able to cross the steamer's bows, but the Defender had to put her helm hard up in order to avoid running foul of the big iron vessel.

When this incident had passedr, the spectators, who for a few moments had been breathless with anxiety, heaved a sigh of relief. But worse was yet to come. The starting signal was almost due, and the two yachts were standing to cross the line. They were plainly bound across on the starboard tack, and now, owing to the Yorktown's interference, the Defender was in the lee berth and unable to luff across the Valkyrie's stern.

Both yachts were getting sheets aft and hauling on the wind, when, to the intense amazement of all the spectators, the Valkyrie suddenly put up her helm, and fell off from the course. In an instant she was



THE FLEET LYING OFF THE LIGHTSHIP WAITING FOR THE START.

ramping down on the Defender at a pace that threatened to cut her down if something were not done, and that very quickly.

Smart Jockeying for the Start.

When the two yachts were close together, the Valkyrie luffed sharply, and it looked as if her skipper, in his smart jockeying for the start, had tried to run down and blanket the Defender, then luff up and give her the back draught of his sails, thus killing her way while he sped on across the line.

But he miscalculated his distance, for, when he luffed, his main boom swung clear over the Defender's weather rail, and struck the starboard topmast shroud. Instantly the tackle at the foot of the shroud parted, while at the same time the starboard spreader broke, and the topmast, with the clubtopsail and jibtopsail pulling at it with steam engine power, was left with only the backstay to support it.

The stout spar bent like a trout rod, and every one expected to hear the fatal crash that would tell of Defender's utter disablement. But with the instant, almost instinctive judgment of an old sailor, Capt. Haff whirled the spokes of his wheel around, putting his helm hard up.

The Defender's head swiftly fell off to leeward. At the same instant shouts of command were heard, and the jibtopsail sheet and halyard were let go, the downhaul was manned, and half a dozen nimble Deer Island lads flashed out on the bowsprit like shooting stars, and smothered the fluttering canvas as it came down.

Bang! went the starting gun while this was going on, and the Englishman was up and away across the line like a frightened schoolboy who had thrown a stone. He was close-hauled on the starboard tack, slipping through the smooth water like a fat, white duck, and not caring much whether the other duck was lame.

Yankee Yacht Not Dead.

But the Yankee yacht was not dead yet, by any means. She came up on the wind as soon as her head sail was in and started across the line. She flew a protest flag, meaning that she claimed a foul, and wished to have the Earl of Dunraven disqualified for spiking her. But she had no time to tarry then. Her crew was gazing at the Valkyrie's stern, just one minute and two seconds ahead, and it is not a pretty stern, anyhow.

Up the mast, clawing the masthoops like an angry cat, went a white-garbed sailor man. There was one fellow up there already, sitting on the strut waiting for just such trouble as this. That is what he was there for. Down below on the deck skilled hands were making the shroud fast again at the chain plates, and the two men aloft began to put a stout lashing on it to hold it to the broken spreader.

After a time that seemed almost endless to the anxious patriots who were watching Valkyire's jibtopsail tow her ahead, the Defender people thought they were in shape to put a strain on their topmast once more, so away went the baby jibtopsail aloft, and the patriots almost screamed with delight as they thought: "Now our yacht will catch the Englishman." But conservative sailor men, who have seen strained topmasts before, waited a little to see.

Alas! the wounded stick could not stand the pressure, and down came the little worker from aloft. And now a great, gloomy silence settled down over the accompanying fleet, for a new sight was seen on the face of the waters. Inch by inch, foot by foot, yard by yard, the Valkyrie crept out to windward. An English yacht was beating us to a weather mark in a light-weather contest.

There was no talk of outpointing now. It looked as if the Valkyrie was outpointing the Defender, for on each successive tack she was further to windward. But it was all done by speed, and the little joker aloft was the winning sail. The windward mark was reached about 1 o'clock, and then not only the eye but the watch loudly proclaimed that the Valkyrie was half a mile dead ahead.

Valkyrie Breaks Out Balloon Jib.

Round the fluttering red-and-white flag flew the Englishman, and in a little while out broke the great, swelling balloon jibtopsail. Every eye was now fastened on the Defender. A dozen sailors were forward passing out a long, festooned piece of canvas.

"Hurrah!" cried the patriots. "They're all right. They're passing out the balloon jibtopsail, and, when that goes up, down goes John Bull!"

Presently the sail, in stops, stole up the jibtopsail stay. Suddenly it stopped. It did not reach the masthead by many feet, nor did it come down to the bowsprit. A groan broke from the patriots. It was only a baby jibtopsail, and what could a little Billy Edwards like that do with a great Charley Mitchell of a balloon jibtopsail like the Englishman's?

"She'll run away from our boat on the second leg," was the general verdict.

Did she? Why, the Defender just broke out a balloon forestaysail and hung in the wake of the Valkyrie like that villain that "still pursued her." If she had had a good old-fashioned balloon jib stowed in her locker, she would have been on the Englishman's heels at the second mark. The manner in which the Defender sailed on the second leg was simply glorious, and was proof beyond all possibility of question that in running off the wind she can get so far away from the Englishman that the latter cannot find her wake. Lamed as she was, she actually ran the ten miles in 16 seconds less than the Valkyrie.

Then came the reach to the finish. Now patriotic hearts rose. The yachts had to swing their sails all over to starboard on this leg, and so the strain was off the Defender's injured shroud and spreader. True the topmast had been strained, but now there were a good shroud and a backstay to support it. It was not many minutes before the true speed of the American champion began to show itself.

"She's gaining! She's gaining!" cried the patriots. And so she was at a most amazing pace. No one called the yellow dog bad names now, and no one wondered whether it was bad luck to have the commander's wife aboard. It was plain to see that our yacht could beat the Britisher, and every one said: "Whether the committee gives him this race or not, we'll keep the cup, and that's what we're all here for."

Defender's Steady Gain.

Slowly and steadily the Defender lessened the gap, but it was too big to be closed in ten miles. If the last leg had been fifteen miles the Defender would have crossed the finish line first. But it was not so to be, and a little before 3 o'clock the Valkyrie with her creamy sails making crescents against the warm blue sky, wide streamers of silver spray spreading from under her lean forefoot, and a smother of swirling foam shooting from under her counter, went tearing across the line, while guns thundered, whistles shrieked, and people cheered, just to show an Englishman that Americans can take a beating and come up smiling.

But there were cheers for the Defender, too, for had she not shown the world a grand up-hill fight? They say an Englishman never knows when he is whipped. Does an American? Or does he stop fighting because he thinks he is whipped? Over the line flashed the pale-blue streak, and the Defender finished second by the narrow margin of forty-seven seconds, corrected time. Not since the Columbia broke down and the Livonia won a race away back in 1871 had an English yacht finished first in a race for the America's Cup. And so it was all over, except the talking and the decision of the Regatta Committee, and the patriots went home pretty well satisfied that they had the faster boat of the two.

The Regatta Committee posted this notice in the clubhouse last night, but no action will be taken on the protest until to-day:

The Defender protests the Valkyrie on

Summer Weakness

Is caused by thin, weak, impure blood. To have pure blood which will properly sustain your health and give nerve strength, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the ground that she bore down on her just before reaching the starting line, thereby causing a foul, which resulted in the carrying away of her spreader and the spring of her topmast.

REGATTA COMMITTEE.

THE YACHTS GETTING UNDER WAY.

Sailed Down to the Starting Point Under Plenty of Canvas.

The yachts left their anchorage off Bay Ridge in tow before 8 o'clock. At that hour the sun was trying to "scotch" the clouds in the east, but there was a heavy cloudbank in the west, and down through the Narrows the outlook was obscured by what sailors call thick weather. That is to say, there was a mist over the water.

However, there was a nice little breeze coming up from the south, and an hour later the mist had cleared away, leaving only a smoky haze. By 8:30 the yachts were well in the lower bay. Few steam yachts were then on the move, and a fleet of sailing yachts, both sloops and schooners, were beating down by Fort Lafayette. At the same time the committee boats, Wallter and Edgar Luckenbach, were steaming down through the Narrows, side by side, at a rattling pace.

The huge barkentine-rigged Sultana was slowly making her way across the bay to St. George for her owner and his guests. The stately German steamship Lahn was going down to the sea with a great bone in her teeth. Not a great way behind her was the steam yacht Stranger, bedecked with bunting from truck to bowsprit.

On account of their great draught, the yachts had to go down through the ship channel, which took them down by the point of the Hook, while the attendant procession of steamers and tugs took a short cut through the Swash Channel. Still they had so much of a lead that they reached the lightship ahead of nearly everything. They were at the lightship before 10 o'clock, and as sail had been made leisurely on the way down, clubtopsails were already aloft.

An Immense Spread of Canvas.

Some idea of the immense spread of canvas carried by these yachts may be had from the fact that it was noticeable as the steamship Lahn passed the Valkyrie that the latter's clubtopsail towered away above the former's lofty masts. The Valkyrie seemed to be carrying a larger clubtopsail than that she used Saturday, but the Defender's was the same. Indeed, the Defender carried the same suit of sails she had on Saturday, and there was the same contrast between the white clubtopsail and the dark-colored mainsail. She, however, instead of setting the intermediate jibtopsail carried then, followed the Valkyrie's example, and ran up a baby jibtopsail.

There was a moderate south wind blowing, perhaps nine miles an hour, while the sea was almost as smooth as a millpond.

When the committee boat Walter Luckenbach anchored at 10:30 a few hundred yards southwest of the Sandy Hook lightship, there were only a few steam yachts and tugs gathered about the lightship. The fleet of excursion boats was strung out in a long line up through the Swash Channel and lower bay. The cable steamer Mackay-Bennett was on hand, however, and so was a three-masted coasting schooner chartered by the Western Union Telegraph Company to lay a cable to the lightship.

At 10:40, signals were displayed on the committee boat indicating that the first leg of the course would be south, the second northeast by east, and the third northwest half west. The wind had by this time hauled due south and freshened a bit. The preparatory signal was given promptly at 10:50, and the yachts immediately began to manoeuvre for position:

HOW THE RACE WAS SAILED.

Details of Defender's Lively Chase After Valkyrie.

The sea was as smooth as glass outside Sandy Hook, and the wind was light, and coming from the south, and every one who got out to see the second race between the Valkyrie and the Defender remarked that it was perfect Valkyrie weather. Saturday was supposed to be a good day for Valkyrie. The wind then was light, lighter than it was yesterday, but there was a quite a sea, or, as an old salt put it, there were holes in the water, and nobody knew just where these holes were, and consequently kept tumbling into them.

There was no sea to bother the Valkyrie yesterday. The wind at the start was blowing about six miles an hour, and it gradually increased, until at the end it was blowing about twelve, and the light-weather boat, as she is regarded here, was expected to distinguish herself if she ever did.

After the Regatta Committee on board the Luckenbach had signaled the course and sent off a tug to lay the outer marks, the yachts began to manoeuvre round, and wait for the preparatory signal. This signal was given promptly at 10:50, and the yachts immediately began to manoeuvre for position:

The Defender was more to the eastward, and, directly after the gun was fired, she came about on the port tack, heading up toward the Valkyrie.

Valkyrie tacked, too, and, as the boats drew together, she was on the Defender's windward quarter. Both yachts had their jibtopsails in stops, and, after holding on this tack for a short time, they wore round and headed to the northward again. They held this way for about two minutes, and then, jibing over, they hauled on the wind, and began to stand down for the mark.

Excursion Boat in the Way.

Then the steamship Yorktown, with a crowd of excursionists on board, for some reason or other steamed in between the two yachts.

After the Yorktown had got out of the way both yachts were heading toward the committee boat, or westward end of the line, on the starboard tack. The Valkyrie was in the lead and to windward of the Defender. Capt. Sycamore had the tiller, while on the American boat Capt. Haff was at the wheel.

Both Captains were watching each other and watching their own boats. They were ready to take any opportunity that offered them to get the better position at the start. So far the honors were with the Valkyrie. As they approached the line Capt. Sycamore bore somewhat off his course, and then luffed up sharply again, evidently with the intention of spoiling the Defender's wind.

Capt. Haff held the Defender straight for the line, and as the Valkyrie came up in the wind again her big steel boom swung out and caught in the starboard topmast shroud of the Defender, pulling it out of the spreader. For a moment it looked as though the topmast would be carried out of the American boat.

Defender's Topmast Buckles.

The stick buckled under the weight of the clubtopsail and the jibtopsail, but in an instant Capt. Haff threw over his wheel, the yacht spun around on the port tack, and, the strain being taken off the disabled shrouds, the stick was saved. Then the Deer Island sailors had to do some lively work.

The jibtopsail was taken in, two men were sent up on the spreader, and while the starboard shroud was slack they lashed it out on the end of the starboard spreader and made it as firm as they possibly could. In the meantime the Valkyrie had shot across the line well down toward the western end. She was on the starboard tack and was footing fast. They had to make quick time on the Defender in order to avoid being handicapped. The starting gun had been fired, and, but for the mishap they would have been across the line right in the stern of the Valkyrie, and the two boats would have been having it nip and tuck for the windward work.

The damage was quickly repaired so far as possible, and while the two men were still on the spreader trying to complete their work, the Defender was put about again, and she headed for the line on the same tack as the Valkyrie. The times taken as the two yachts crossed the line were:

Valkyrie	11:00:13
Defender	11:01:15

The Defender had lost a minute at the start. The minute would not count against her, because she had two minutes in which to cross the line, but she had lost a good position, for if the mishap had not happened she would have been but a few seconds worse off than the Valkyrie, whereas she was now considerably to the leeward of the English boat.

Making Most of Their Advantage.

On the Valkyrie they were making the most of the advantage they had thus far gained. The men were all lying up to windward as flat on deck as it was possible for them to get. Capt. Sycamore, at the tiller, was crouching down to leeward of the big stick, and he was glancing first up at the headsails and then casting an eye to the leeward to see the Defender.

On the Defender nearly all the crew were in their proper positions. Hank Haff was kneeling down in his old position to leeward of the wheel, C. Oliver Iselin was tending his jibsheet, Mrs. Iselin was in her old position in the companionway, with her head just above deck, and Mate Miller and two seamen were trying to fix up the damage done and make the shroud as strong as they possibly could. A seaman went forward and hoisted the red flag standing for the letter "B" in the starboard rigging. This was the signal that the Defender protested, and those on the committee boat signaled back that the protest was noted.

This first tack was a very short one, and thirty seconds after the handicap gun had been fired the Defender tacked to port. The Valkyrie spun round five seconds later, and the two yachts were then heading west-southwest in toward the Highlands. Capt. Haff probably tacked so quickly in order that the men on the spreader might be able to work easily without there being any strain on the shroud. The Valkyrie, in the meantime, was holding on her course and pointing high and quickly widening the gap between the two yachts.

The Defender was without her jibtopsail, and it was a day that jibtopsails counted for a good deal. The Valkyrie's jibtopsail was drawing beautifully. Capt. Haff gave the Defender a rapful, intending to romp her off and outfoot the Englishman with the idea of possibly making up what he had lost to windward. They held on this port tack until they had passed the Scotland Lightship, and then, at 11:24:30, the Defender tacked to starboard and was followed fifteen seconds later by the English boat.

Valkyrie Considerably Ahead.

It was seen then that the Valkyrie was considerably ahead and about 300 yards to windward of the Defender, and the Defender was in a mighty bad place. Her wind was being broken and every minute she was getting further and further away from the English boat. The outlook was anything but bright, but those who were watching the race consoled themselves by saying that but for the accident things would be different.

Valkyrie was doing remarkably well, and she was proving that in the weather for which she is supposed to have been built she is a very slippery craft. She was footing fast, pointing high, and going through the water leaving very little fuss, and making very little wave forward. The Defender was going along in the old style for which she has become famous, but in her crippled condition she was unable to cope fairly with the Englishman. This tack off shore lasted for just five minutes, and then both spun round on the port tack, heading again in toward the shore. The damage had been repaired as far as possible on the Defender. A big bunch of rope on the end of the spreader marked where the shroud was lashed to the spar. But lash it as firmly as they could it was nothing like as taut as when it was passed through the hole and held in place by the bolts.

As soon as they had got well away on this tack, one of the Deer Island sailors went out on the end of the bowsprit, and everybody watched to see what was going to happen next. Then another followed, and another, until there were six men out there, and they were seen passing out a sail. "They are going to set a jibtopsail," shouted a Defender enthusiast," now we'll see how she'll beat the Englishman."

The sail was passed out quickly, run up the stay, and at 11:33:15, a No. 2 jibtopsail was broken out. The men got back into their positions, and for a short time it looked as though all was well, but after carrying the sail just two minutes, the men went out again, and the sail was taken in. The strain was too much for the mast in its weakened condition. Men went up on the spreader again, and more lashing was done. This constant moving about on board the Defender was a serious handicap to the boat, as it upset the trim of the craft, and she was not steady, and then the shrouds not being as taut as they ought to have been, it was impossible to get the club topsail perfectly flat, and that was not drawing as well as it might.

Defender's Wonderful Race.

Taking all these things into consideration, the Defender was sailing a wonderful race, and some who saw her good performance when reaching last Saturday remembered that the second and third legs of the course yesterday were both reaches, and they thought it quite possible that the American boat would make up then what she lost to windward.

Capt. Haff kept on giving the Defender a good rap full, and she footed as fast as the Valkyrie, but was sagging down to leeward. It was the only thing for him to do under the conditions. The wind was freshening, and some yachtsmen hoped it would freshen so that the Valkyrie would have to take in her jibtopsail, or that the two yachts would have to take in their clubtopsails, and then they would be on even terms.

At 11:53:50 the Defender tacked to starboard, and the Valkyrie followed just ten seconds later. The Valkyrie was then a third of a mile in the lead, and she quickly increased this to half a mile at noon. They held on this tack for just seventeen minutes, and at 12:10:30 Capt. Haff threw the wheel on the American yacht over and brought her about on the port tack. She was heading then toward the Jersey coast again.

The Valkyrie followed the Defender just fifteen seconds later. Capt. Cranfield evidently intending to keep right on the American boat's weather as long as he possibly could. The wind was holding true. It was just what the Englishmen had been asking for, and it was getting stronger and stronger every minute. It was still a light breeze, though, but the yachts were making wonderful speed under the conditions.

The port tack was a short one, and at 12:18:30 the Valkyrie tacked to starboard, being followed five seconds later by the American boat. The Defender was then right in the Valkyrie's wake, but was at least half a mile behind. Both were then on the starboard tack, standing out to sea. Two thirds of the distance to the first mark had now been covered, and the Defender was not being beaten nearly as badly as many had expected she would be, and, allowing for her crippled condition, it was generally conceded that in light weather the two boats are wonderfully close when going to windward, and that the boat that gets the weather position at the start will probably hold it to the end if the wind holds true.

The Yachts Begin to Heel a Little.

The wind by this time was blowing about ten knots an hour, and under the freshening breeze both yachts began to heel a little, the Valkyrie appearing to be a little more tender than the Defender, but this could be caused by the extra sail which the Valkyrie was carrying.

The fleet of excursion steamers gave the yachts a good show. They kept well astern of them, and there was no cause for complaint from either boat. The fleet of patrol boats headed the procession following the two racers, and kept the course clear as the yachts went off on the different tacks. Mr. H. M. Flagler's steam yacht Alicia looking after the starboard tack, and Mr. John H. Hanan's steam yacht Embia taking care of the port tack. They had little difficulty, however, in keeping the excursionists back, as all seemed to be disposed to give the boats a fair show.

A man was sent aloft on the Defender again shortly after they went on this tack, and the spreader and mast were carefully examined. He came down again, however, without doing anything. By 12:30 the stake boat was in sight. The Valkyrie was then being driven for all she was worth, and every stitch of canvas was pulling for all it was worth. Little flecks of white foam made their appearance on top of the tiny waves, and down in the southward where the yachts were going to there was every indication of the wind freshening freshen.

The Valkyrie made much more fuss in the water than she did at the start. The water boiled up under her bow, and on her lee side that big wave began to make its appearance, and behind her she left a long, foamy wake. She was going fast, too, and was heading straight for the stake. About half a mile astern of her the Defender was flying after her.

Stern Chase for the American.

A stern chase at any time is a long chase, and an unpleasant one, too, but under crippled conditions like those of the Defender yesterday it must be exceedingly unpleasant to see the leading boat gradually getting further and further away. The excursionists were quiet, too, but they were watching every move made on the two yachts, and they were anxious to see what would be done after turning the first mark. Through the Defender not setting her jib topsail, it was thought that possibly her topmast was sprung, and in that case she would not be able to carry her big balloon jib topsail when reaching. This would be another serious handicap for the American boat.

As they drew near the outer mark both yachts began to pinch in order to fetch. Capt. Cranfield kept on jamming his yacht out to windward, and Capt. Haff, too, was taking advantage of every little puff to shoot the Defender up as far as possible in the same direction. It looked at first as though neither boat would fetch, but by a series of luffs and continued pinching both were able to do so without making another tack. The time taken as they rounded the first mark at the end of the ten miles beat to windward were as follows:

Valkyrie, 12:57:48.
Defender, 1:01:36.

The Valkyrie rounded the mark 3 minutes and 52 seconds ahead of the Defender. It had taken the Valkyrie 1 hour 57 minutes and 30 seconds to beat the ten miles. It had taken the Defender 2 hours and 20 seconds, so that on actual sailing the Valkyrie had beaten the Defender two minutes and fifty seconds.

"Rooters" Take Hope.

The "rooters" for the Defender immediately began to take hope. Two minutes and fifty seconds wasn't much to have to make up in twenty miles. Twenty-nine seconds had to be taken off from this, anyhow, that being the allowance the Valkyrie had to give the American boat, so that the Defender had only to make up two minutes and twenty-one seconds on two reaches of ten miles each—a little over a minute on each leg would win the race for her yet.

The second leg was to the northeast by east. The wind, still from the south, was over the starboard quarter. The Valkyrie eased her boom off as she rounded, took in her small jibtopsail, and sent the balloon up in stops. It was broken out just four minutes after she passed the stake—a very smart piece of work.

The Defender began to send a baby jibtopsail up in stops before she rounded the mark, and after she rounded broke it out. There was a groan heard on all sides as this small sail appeared. Every one had expected a balloon, but as the yachts were still on the starboard tack, and it was closing up the gap, was the Defender, being driven as fast as it was possible to drive her, by Capt. Haff. Lord Dunraven and his friends on the Valkyrie were watching ahead for the lightship, and then they cast furtive glances behind to see how near the American yacht was getting to them. On the American boat Mr. Iselin was watching ahead, first looking at the Valkyrie and gauging how they were running up on her, and then glancing further on toward the lightship, evidently wishing it was a mile or two further away.

If the Defender could win the race it would be a great achievement, after the way she was handicapped at the start, and every body on board realizing this was doing his best to succeed. The water was just boiling under the two yachts' bows, and it was piling along the lee rail of the Defender more than it had at any time during the race. The crews on both boats were flattening themselves on the decks as they never flattened themselves before.

A Fast Half Mile.

It was only a half a mile to the lightship, and the Defender had already closed up about half the distance there was between the two at the outer mark. The Valkyrie kept on and on and passed through the lane of vessels that had congregated at the finish, and at 2:35:22 she shot across the line and was greeted by a tooting of whistles that is always given to the first yacht home. After crossing the line she came up in the wind and those on board watched to see the Defender coming along.

Everybody had his watch out, and everybody began to count off the seconds after the Valkyrie had crossed. The difference between the two yachts at the start, 1 minute and 2 seconds, soon went and the yacht was fast approaching the finish. It seemed for awhile as though the allowance would cut an important factor in the race, but that, too, soon disappeared, and the Defender had not crossed the line. She was a beaten boat, and she crossed at 2:57:40, just 2 minutes and 12 seconds behind the Valkyrie. The last ten miles reach had been made by the Defender in 0:55:55. The Valkyrie's time was 0:57:12, so that the Defender had beaten the Valkyrie by 1 minute and 17 seconds. The elapsed time of the two boats was:

Valkyrie, 3:55:09.
Defender, 3:56:25.

On elapsed time the Valkyrie had beaten the Defender 1 minute and 16 seconds, but the English boat had to allow the Defender 29 seconds, so that the corrected time was:

Valkyrie, 3:55:09.
Defender, 3:55:56.

On corrected time the Valkyrie beat the Defender 47 seconds. The Defender was greeted as if she were a winner. Guns were fired, whistles were tooted, and cheers were given for the American boat, and then all the excursion steamers crowded around the committee boat in order to see the official time, many hoping that a mistake had been made, and that the Defender was the winner after all. There was no such luck, though, for the figures hung out on board the Luckenbach showed that the Defender was beaten by the small margin already mentioned.

The two yachts proceeded up the harbor under their own sails. The City of Bridgeport, the Valkyrie's tender, followed along behind her, towing along W. G. Brokaw's schooner Amorita. Several members of the Amorita crew are on board the Valkyrie. The Bridgeport was kept busy all the way up the bay answering the salutes given to the Englishmen by the excursion steamers, and then these steamers would run alongside the Defender and cheer the American boat and crew. Mrs. Iselin waved her handkerchief in answer to the salutes, and the members of the crew cheered back. The yachts sailed up to Bay Ridge and anchored there for the night.

FROM AN EXPERT'S STANDPOINT.

Excellent Judgment Used by the Skippers After the Unhappy Start.

Barring the mishaps before the start, the handling of the yachts was all that could be desired. Both skippers displayed the finest judgment, the crews were quick and alert, and they moved with the harmony and precision of machines.

After being seriously handicapped by the damage sustained from the Valkyrie's fouling, it took just twelve minutes for her handy sailors to get the topmast stay outboard and lashed to the end of the spreader. The time at which the job was finished was 11:11:30.

The yachts were then on the starboard tack, heading for the Highlands of Navesink. The Valkyrie was leading, besides being well to windward. After the men had come down from aloft, there was apparently some deliberation aboard the Defender as to whether the baby jibtopsail should be set again, as it was not run up until 11:33. When it was sheeted home, the strain on the weakened topmast evidently proved too great, as it was taken in after standing just two minutes.

Thenceforward it was plain that the Defender must make the race under shortened sail. That she must be beaten to windward in the soft wind then blowing was equally plain; but that was not the worst. To all familiar with yacht sailing, it was also evident that she could not carry her balloon jibtopsail on the broad reach after rounding the first mark. The loss of that powerful sail would mean the loss of many minutes, and so the American boat seemed hopelessly beaten at the very outset. However, after the first mile or two had been sailed, it was seen that the Valkyrie was not getting away from her so fast as the conditions seemed to warrant, and it could also be remarked that, although the English boat was going faster through the water, the American was slowly but steadily closing up the leeward gap.

When the wind is blowing strong or hard a yacht can dispense with a jibtopsail in beating to windward, but with the wind from ten to twelve miles an hour, as it was yesterday, the loss of the jibtopsail is a hopeless disadvantage to a boat sailing against anything like an equal antagonist. That the Defender thus handicapped was able to hold the Valkyrie at all showed plainer than anything else her superiority in windward work; for it must not be lost sight of that, after she got things straightened out, the Valkyrie gained little if any on her.

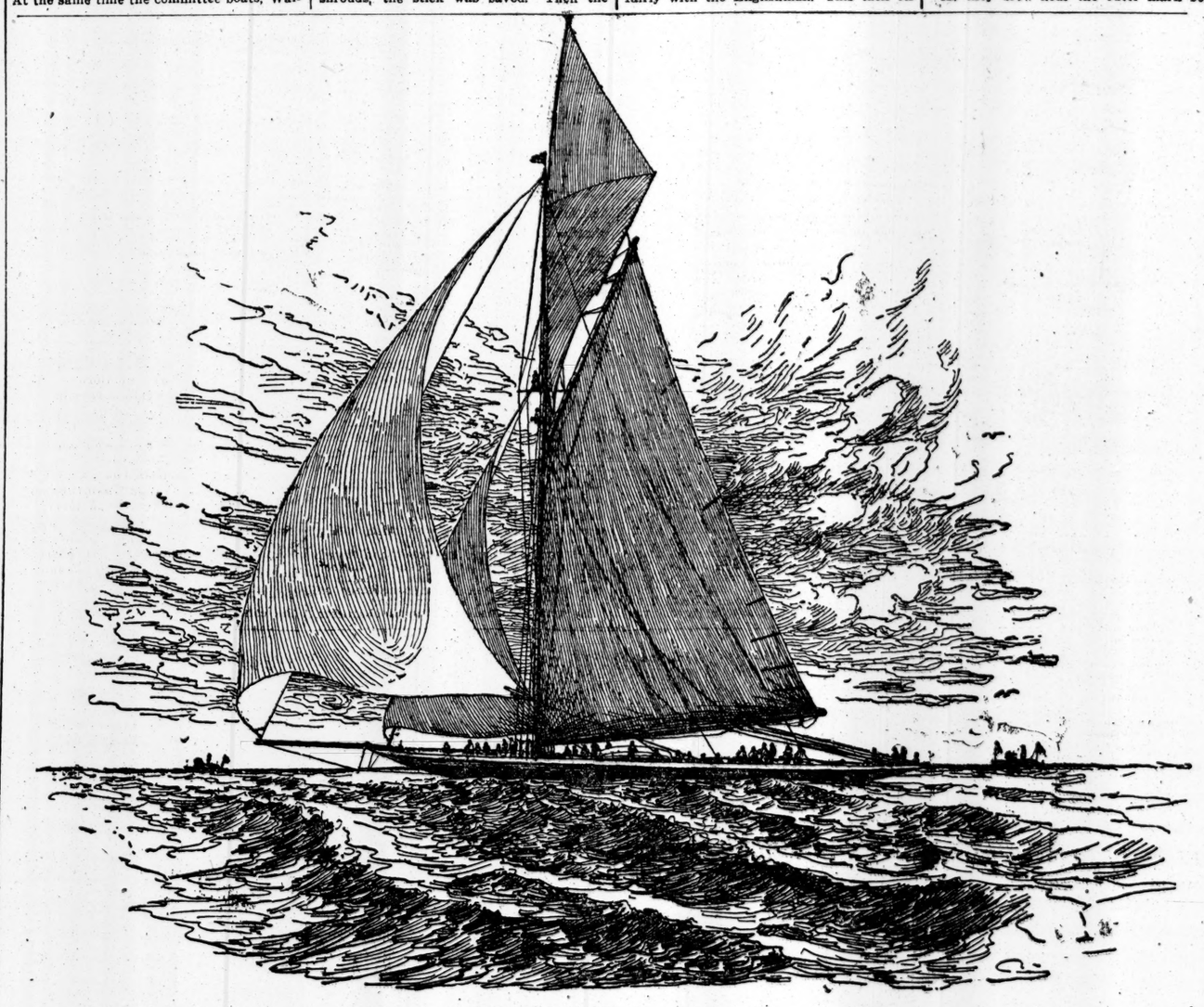
And yet the conditions were markedly favorable to the Valkyrie. There was practically no sea, scarcely even a swell. The wind was a moderate whole-sail breeze, without being strong, and it was steady and true throughout the windward work. Even under equal conditions, if the Valkyrie is ever to win a race from the Defender, surely this was her opportunity. But the conditions were not equal, the English boat had an immense advantage, and yet here was the Defender holding, if not actually gaining, on her.

The yachts made a long board in toward the Sandy Hook shore, then a short board out to sea, another long board landward, followed by a long board seaward, and a short hitch back toward the shore. After that they laid their course to first mark on the starboard tack. The beat to windward was devoid of any excitement, as a necessary consequence of the yachts being at no time close together, but it did not lack interest. On the contrary, the Defender's admirable performance lent a unique interest to it, and kept speculation running high as to how near she could keep with the Valkyrie at the first turn.

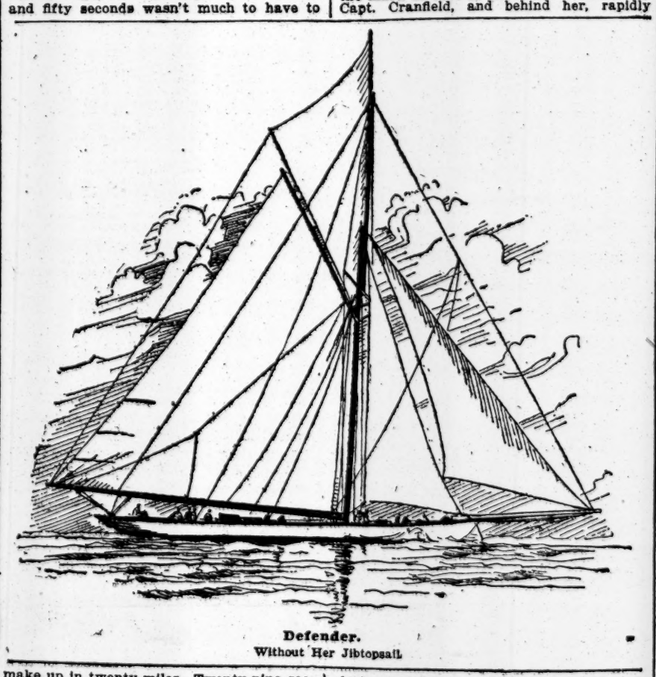
As nearly as could be judged by careful observation, the yachts were going through the water at the rate of about ten knots an hour, and when the Defender came about directly in the Valkyrie's wake to stand for the mark, it was seen that she was about half a knot behind. Thus it was guessed that she would turn about 3 minutes after the Englishman. The actual difference in time between them was 3 minutes 52 seconds. But as the Valkyrie had started 1 minute 2 seconds ahead, her real advantage was only 2 minutes 50 seconds.

At this time the full extent of the damage to the Defender was not known to any one outside the boat, and observers could only conjecture why she had not carried her jibtopsail. Now, however, was to come the test whether she had been seriously crippled. If, after rounding the mark and paying off for the broad reach to the second turn, she failed to set her balloon jibtopsail, the evidence would be conclusive. As she neared the mark it was seen that she was sending up some kind of a jibtopsail in stops, and every one of the thousands of anxious American hearts that were beating in sympathy with her hoped that it would be the balloon jibtopsail.

Round she went, and the men could be seen tugging away at the sheet. The stops broke and out bellied the sail. It was the baby jibtopsail she had been forced to take in at the start. Then her sympathizers lost heart, for that practically settled the race. It was too much to expect that she could even keep pace with the Valkyrie on the reach under the great disparity of can-



Valkyrie on the Second Leg.
A Broad Reach of Ten Miles.



Defender.
Without Her Jibtopsail

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was, with a balloon jibtopsail on the one hand and a baby jibtopsail on the other.

The Valkyrie was rather slow in getting out her balloon jibtopsail. It was not broken out for five minutes after she turned, while the Defender broke her jibtopsail out within twenty-four seconds. If the Defender's admirers were surprised by her performance in the windward work they were fairly astonished by her behavior on the reach. The Valkyrie was flying through the water at a tremendous rate, throwing great billows of foam from each of her bows, and holding the fast tug which had been sent to log off the second leg well in sight. Yet, as time wore on, it was seen that the Defender was not only not dropping, but, on the contrary, actually gaining. The sight, it is true, was not very pronounced, but it was perceptible. "Oh," cried one enthusiast, "if she could only carry that balloon jibtopsail, what a drubbing she would give her!"

When about ten minutes from the second turn, or, specifically, at 1:48, the Valkyrie's balloon jib puckered suddenly from luff to leech in the middle, and the sail came down with a run. The crew had all they could do to keep it out of the water, and mighty lively work it was at that. However, they got it safe inboard, and seven minutes later set an intermediate jib topsail.

On the reach the Defender had actually gained seventeen seconds despite the disadvantage under which she labored. They had both reached up with their booms to port, and as they would have to carry their booms to starboard after the second turn, it was honed that the Defender could then set her club, because the topmast stay on the port side being intact might be able to stand the strain.

In that event, judging from what she had just accomplished, she might yet run up on the Valkyrie and win the race. But the wind had now hauled to the southwest and was therefore too far forward of the beam to admit of carrying a balloon jib topsail. It is doubtful, however, if her sprung topmast could have stood the strain.

At any rate, she set an intermediate jib topsail, about the same size as that carried by the Valkyrie, and at once began perceptibly to creep up on the latter. As she came closer and closer, and observers began to figure out the time she had from the start, added to the allowance, the excitement became intense. It was apparent that she had, after all, a chance to win the race and that if beaten at all it would be by a very narrow margin. If the course had been two miles longer she would assuredly have won. But the finish was too close at hand, and she was beaten by only forty-seven seconds. Still it was a glorious performance.

HOW THE FOUL OCCURRED.

Description of the Manoeuvre That Caused the Trouble.

Just previous to the start the yachts had been shooting about on opposite tacks, each skipper on the watch to take advantage of the other. As soon as the signal was given, Capt. Haff went about on the port tack and stood to the westward. The Valkyrie at once followed suit, and tailed along in the Defender's wake. There was now breeze enough to ruffle the surface of the water, and the yachts slipped through it at a merry pace. Capt. Haff held the port tack until about half the ten minutes' interval between the preparatory and starting signals had expired, and then wore ship, and jibed to prevent the Englishman from planting himself on his weather quarter as the latter would inevitable have done had he gone about.

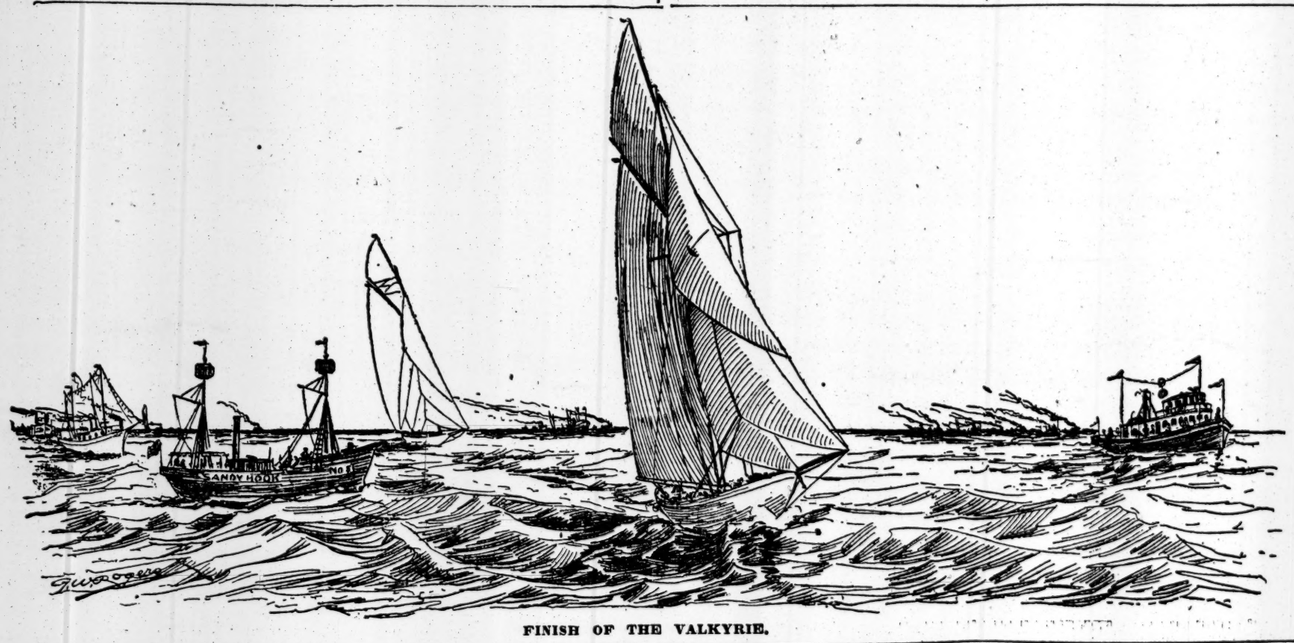
Capt. Sycamore was evidently up to that trick, for he also wore ship and jibed himself, and then secured a position on the Defender's weather bow. Capt. Haff's game was now to luff out to the weather position, for he had so shaped his course as to be able to hold a line well to the southward of the committee boat. But an unforeseen interference came in the shape of the Old Dominion steamship Yorktown, which, coming down under a full head, cut across the Defender's bow. Capt. Haff was forced to wear away in order to avoid being struck, and thus take an exceedingly bad place. The Valkyrie, on the other hand, crossed in front of the Yorktown, and held her opponent securely.

As the yachts approached the mark, the Valkyrie, being well to windward, had everything her own way so far as the start was concerned, and had she held her way all would have been well; but she did not, and the result was trouble. It was close on to the time for the starting gun, and the skippers had so calculated their time as to be on the line about gun-fire. The Defender was holding her course to the leeward and rapidly approaching the line, when suddenly the Valkyrie wore away and ran right down on her. What Capt. Sycamore intended to do was to run down on the Defender's weather bow and come up with a sharp luff, so as to throw the back draught of his wind into her sails and thus knock her off. It was a sharp trick, and, neatly executed, would have given the Valkyrie a substantial advantage at the start. But Capt. Sycamore made a slight miscalculation. He went closer to the American boat than safety warranted, and in luffing up the tip of his boom fouled the Defender's starboard topmast shroud, and pulled it out of the spreader, breaking off the forward edge of the stick.

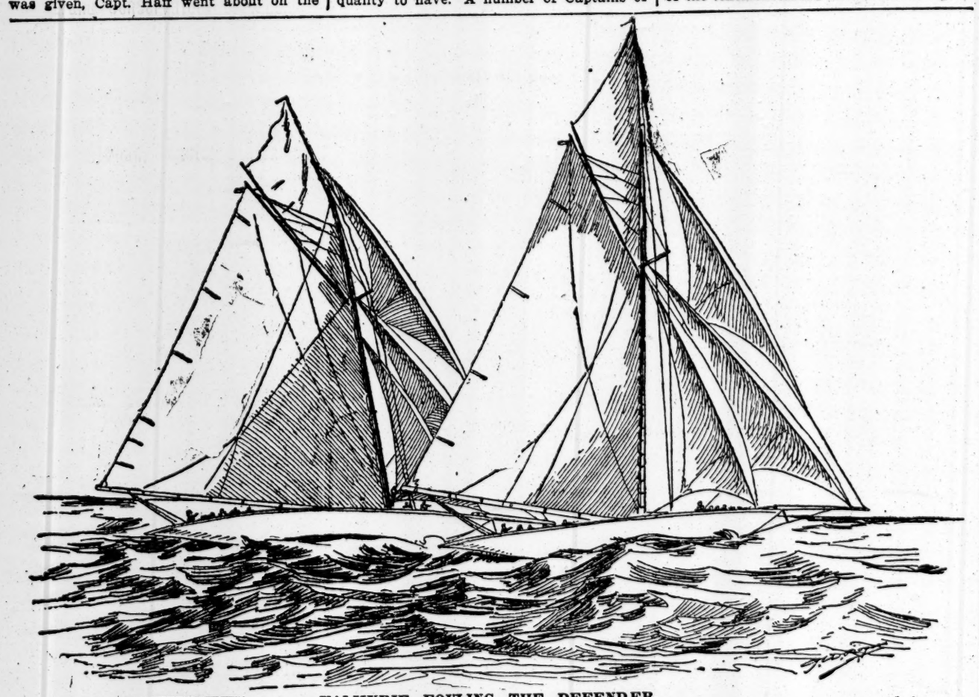
For a minute—it seemed ten minutes, so great was the tension of feeling—it looked as if the Defender's topmast must inevitably go by the board. The stick buckled until it described an arc, and the watching thousands held their breath, expecting to see it break. But the good stick held. It seemed to typify the Yankee spirit, that will bend to the strain, but will not break.

The Defender was first paid off to clear the Valkyrie; then the jibtopsail sheet and halyard were let go with a view to relieve the strain on the topmast. When the sail was got inboard the yacht was put about on the port tack. Relieved of the strain, the topmast straightened up and two men were sent aloft to lash the misplaced stay to the end of the spreader.

Meanwhile the starting gun had been fired, and the Valkyrie had gone across the line on the starboard tack. If any one supposed that Mr. Iselin would give up the race he was quickly dispossessed of the idea. A protest flag was displayed as she passed the committee boat, but the Defender held her course. The Defender crossed the line 1 minute 2 seconds after the Valkyrie, but that does not represent by any means the loss she sustained by the accident, for it placed her fully two minutes to leeward. Under the circumstances, to continue the race without even a moment's hesitation was a fine exhibition of pluck, and recalled to mind at once that other finer exhibition of pluck two years ago, when the Vigilant, beaten at the windward work, crowded on all sail in a gale of wind and won the race on the run home.



FINISH OF THE VALKYRIE.



VALKYRIE FOULING THE DEFENDER.

A GREAT FLOATING CITY.

The Excursion Steamers Crowded with Spectators.

Punctuality is not at all a bad sort of quality to have. A number of Captains of excursion steamers found that out yesterday. But the blame was not wholly with the Captains of the excursion craft that failed to reach Sandy Hook Lightship in time to see the start for the second of the yacht races yesterday. The managers of several of the lines owning the boats that had advertised to get passengers out on the trackless course in time to see all of the race were primarily at fault. These hung about the piers like purse crabs, and held the boats back as long as there was a passenger and a dollar in sight.

As a result of what may prove for some of them a penny wise but pound foolish policy, there were a number of those who went out to see the race that failed to reach the waters where the contest was to begin in time to see what proved to be so important a factor in the race—the start. These therefore were very much disgruntled when, arriving at the trial course and heading down the ocean along the South Jersey coast, they saw the Valkyrie in the lead and the Defender struggling along with only two-thirds of her accustomed headsails in place.

That is, they found the Valkyrie fully dressed for the momentous occasion, while the Defender was going about without any hat on. How it came that the Defender was bare-headed was all a mystery to many of the visitors until they got back to the city, and then found out what had caused the negligée appearance of the cup defender.

It was the hustle for the mighty dollar that had caused all the disappointment and kept many thousands wondering at the absence of the jibtopsail from the Defender and casting about for some sort of a reason for the sudden disappearance of that very important sail so very shortly after it had been broken out on the run down the Jersey coast.

The crowd of excursionists seemed to be larger, if anything, than it had been on Saturday. It was certainly no smaller, which was a very agreeable surprise to the aforementioned managers of the vessels that took the excursionists out to sea. They had expected a falling off. But the crowds poured in in great volumes to the piers from which the boats were advertised to sail, and the pretended attempts to limit the number of people were abandoned in the interest of dividends.

Take the Richard Peck as a fair sample of the best class of the boats that followed the racers. She had on Saturday a crowd that was much in excess of that which the managers had intended should be aboard of her. It seemed then as if she had all on her capacious decks that could well see a race. Yet she had given those who had made the first trip so good a view of the race, and had been so skilfully handled by Capt. Hardie that yesterday she had to carry even a greater crowd than she had on Saturday.

As none of these were seasick this time, it was, therefore, a tight squeeze to get good places from which to see the contest. The same fact will apply to any one of about a dozen boats that had come through on Saturday with flying colors, so far as satisfying the demands of the sightseers went.

Mal de mer has its uses occasionally, so some of the excursionists with good stomachs agreed yesterday. With the half of a boatload of people suffering from it, the old salts have a chance to get the best places from which to watch the manoeuvres. With a cargo of well and perfectly healthy people aboard the old salt who neglected to get a good seat early in the day, had to get such a sight of the tactics of the sailors as he could over the heads of a lot of people who sat and discussed things in a fashion that almost brought seasickness to the old salt.

So he of the mal-de-mer-proof stomach bemoaned the smooth sea and yearned for enough of a swell to send some of the youthful enthusiasts down to the seclusion of the cabin. It was so on the Richard Peck, and it was so on all of the other boats. Every one seemed a seasoned salt, and even the men with the full yachting rigs were able to stay on deck all through the sailing of the race and entertain the rest of the excursionists with long dissertations on what they did not know about yachting as learned from the daily newspapers and reveries behind a ribbon counter in some inland city.

To the average excursionist from up the State or from the interior of New-England, the day was therefore a "red-letter day" in his existence. For years to come he will hold his children on his knee, and, with a model of a sloop that he has whittled out of a block of wood and rigged with yarns and cords and bits of muslin filched from his wife's workbasket, he will relate the never-to-be-forgotten experience of the day on which he saw the Valkyrie beat the Defender in the race for the America's Cup. He told it last night to every one that would listen to it, and to-day he will read and criticise the stories of the race as they are recorded here and elsewhere.

The old salt to whom yacht races are a common occurrence can well afford to spare this day, then, to such men as those referred to, as he will have ample revenge for what he suffered yesterday in what the youngsters of the future will have inflicted on them in the days and the years to come.

The fleet behaved as well yesterday as did the men and women on board the excursion fleet. The Captains as a whole tried their best to give the yachts all the sea room that they wanted, and kept their craft where there was less interference than it would be supposed possible when the size of the fleet was considered.

Once again the harbor was a floating city, and some of the component parts of that city were as badly crowded as are some of the tenement house districts of this great town. These were the excursion boats where the charge for the trip had been fixed at a low figure. Then there were the more fastidious of the boats, with a higher rate for their use for the day. These were the apartment houses of the fleet, like the Richard Peck, and the Gay Head, and the Mount Hope, and the City of Lawrence, and the Sam Sloan, and the W. C. Egerton, and the Block Island.

The exclusive quarters of the town were represented by the Havana, which had a party of Philadelphians on board; by the Gay Head, and the Sirius, and the Yorktown, and the St. Johns, and a few other craft that were given over to the use of club members, and had transferred club life to the waters of the ocean for the nonce. And to cap the climax there were the palaces of the American nobility, the gorgeously fitted and furnished floating palaces that are called steam yachts.

Here were all the characteristics of a great city afloat. All classes were represented in it. The toiler was there, too, for down in the holds of the vessels and on their decks as well were men to whom the outing was not all one of pleasure, as they had the lives and the comforts of the floating thousands in their charge. Viewed from the deck of one of these excursion boats, it was not so compact a floating city as was that of Saturday. Then it had looked like a seaside resort, with the mammoth hotels afloat. Yesterday the vessels were more scattered and covered a greater amount of territory, the moving flats and tenements being separated by Venetian streets and avenues from one another as a rule.

The great exclusive floating palaces were scattered away from the temporary rest.ng places of the thousands. W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant and Ogden Goelet's Whyte Ladye, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, and George J. Gould's Atalanta were at all times separted from contact with the thousands as are their town houses.

Business life and bustle was shown by the appearance of J. Pierpont Morgan's splendid yacht Corsair hustling about in a businesslike fashion, as does its owner when he has some important financial operation on hand. A. V. Armour's Ituna told that the traffic in live and canned meats is still a source of profit, and H. M. Flagler's Alicia spoke of the fact that oil has not been wholly superseded by electricity and other illuminants.

The swift-moving Nada seemed instinct with the life of the hustling characteristics of her owners, the Messrs. Flint, and the Columbia, as she moved impressively through the waters, told of the power, political and financial, of the Hon. W. C. Whitney, who was in command of the magnificent craft.

The never-satisfied longing of the American for news of all that is worth knowing was shown by the fleet of newspaper tugs that was scurrying about, here, there, and everywhere, never resting for an instant, and sending off to shore to the millions interested the latest news of the movements of the racers. Carrier pigeons hurried away with messages attached to their tail feathers, and the cable was even pressed into use in sending broadcast to all the world the story of how the Valkyrie was winning her first race, and how bravely the Defender was fighting against terrible odds to prevent her from doing it.

Even the policing of the floating city was attended to in a manner that must have delighted the Police Commissioners, who think it is the province of policemen to do their duty. The police patrol of this floating city was up to the Roosevelt standard, and allowed no guilty Captain of one of the floating houses to escape the warning signals. Capt. Flagler was the leader in this good work, and no Police Captain ever had under him a more efficient and tireless command than he did yesterday. Every beat was thoroughly patroled, and there were no side doors that were attractive enough to entice the men away from their posts.

It was a model city on the sea, and could there be so orderly a one on shore then indeed would the millennium be reached. So far as reported at the "central station," there had been but one offender, and that was the Captain of the Valkyrie, who had committed an assault on the Defender, for which he was duly hailed before the governing powers of that city last evening.

As is so often the case when a new city is founded, the pre-emptors of territory were not particular as to where they located their floating city. Nor were they particularly careful that they did not invade the domains of others. This particular city raised havoc with a lot of squatters on the watery territory they temporarily took for their own. Just off the New-Jersey coast, along which the floating city moved in apparent unrest, is a favorite fishing ground for the hardy sons of the Mosquito State.

Twoscore or more of squatters were in the path of the city afloat which was chasing the racers over their zigzag course to the first mark, which told that a third of the race had been sailed. Bluefish had been running in large numbers, and the hardy Jerseymen were out after them and attempting to lure them from their watery homes with masses of the greasy material known as "chum," in which seductive bits of food with hooks concealed therein were placed.

The fishermen viewed the floating city first with alarm as it bore down on them, and then with disgust when they found their frail dories were in no danger of being swamped. The disgust came when the floating town had passed by them like a Western boom town, leaving no traces behind. There was only ruin in the wake. The churning up of the sea by the floating palaces and apartment houses and tenements and cottages had left only ruin for them behind. The bluefish had left for parts unknown, much as the immigrant does when the destruction of a boom town comes. There were no pickings left for the fishermen after the city had swept on its way. The chamming for the day was ended and the fishermen sailed profanely away to their homes.

Saturday's nautical parade was thought to have been a perfect picture. But that of yesterday exceeded it in beauty. There was added to it, with all its beauty, that which gives to such pictures a peculiar charm—a host of pleasure yachts under sail. These were of all shapes and sizes, and were supplemented at intervals by the appearance of the workers of the waters—huge coasters and small fishing smacks, with their working clothes on—these contrasting sharply with the clean and smart-fitting canvas of the pleasure craft. The principal ones of the latter were the Navahoe, which has just returned from a cruise abroad; the Fleetwing, the Comet, the Ramona, the Amorita, the Queen Mab, the Triton, and the Rambler.

The fleet of steam yachts was one of the largest ever seen together in the waters of New-York Harbor, and represented many millions of dollars invested. Nearly all were gayly decorated with bunting, and most of them had jolly parties aboard as guests of the owners of the crafts. On W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht there was an innovation in the shape of a band that furnished music for his guests, so that time did not hang at all heavily on their hands. In the fleet that witnessed the race were the following vessels of this type:

Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt.
Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor.
Atalanta, George J. Gould.
Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan.
Oneida, E. C. Benedict.
White Ladye, Ogden Goelet.
Hermoine, Robert Goelet.
Sagamore, Edgar T. Scott of Philadelphia.
Formosa, G. F. Fabyan of the Eastern Yacht Club.
Embla, John H. Hanan.
Jean, E. S. Renwick.
Margarita, A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia.
Vision, F. H. Benedict.
Alicia, H. M. Flagler.
Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin.
Toinette, R. D. Evans of Boston.
Ituna, A. V. Armour.
Almy, Frederick Gallatin.
Sapphire, Eugene Higgins.
Theresa, G. Sidenberg.
Radha, J. Burke Wolfe.
Ava, John H. Gourlee.
Clermont, A. Van Santvoord.
Dungeness, Mrs. Lucy Carnegie.
Nydia, Dr. Isaac Emerson of Baltimore.
Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown.
Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney.
Ozhesta, Charles Bradley of the Eastern Yacht Club.
Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt.
Mindora, C. H. Merrill of the Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club.
Jathniel, J. B. Thomas of Boston.
Vamoose, Frank T. Morell.
Nada, Charles R. Flint.
Marietta, Harrison B. Moore.
Restless, H. W. Sibley.
Peerless, C. W. Harkness.
Wild Duck, J. M. Forbes.
Judge, W. J. Arkell.
Barracouta, J. R. Fell.
Wanda, H. S. Henry of Philadelphia.
Wadena, J. H. Wade.
Maspeth, C. M. Meyer.
Sultana, J. R. Drexel of Philadelphia.
Starling, W. L. Lockhart of Boston.
Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne.
Zara, F. G. d'Hauteville.
Chetolah, Charles Lunt of Boston.
Shearwater, E. D. Morgan.
Engenia, John B. Herreshoff.
Columbia, the Hon. W. C. Whitney.
Washita, John P. Duncan.
Forget Me Not, Butler Brothers of Boston.
Satanella, the Hon. Perry Belmont.
Unquowa, John H. Hall.
Katrina, H. F. Noyes.
Spindrift, E. H. Harriman.
Lorna, A. H. Hilton.
Veto, George Law.
Neaera, Charles A. Gould.
Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix.
Ballymena, J. N. Brown.
Nirvana, W. R. Sands.

There were many spectacular features to the race. Not the least of them was the first—the fouling of Defender by Valkyrie. To some who saw it, it looked as though Pudd'nhead Wilson's advice to follow suit or trump, but take the trick, had been read by Capt. Cranfield and taken by him to heart.

That incident, which has been fully described in another column, was followed by a series of views, beautiful as any of the kind ever witnessed, and all of which should have been painted.

One of the prettiest of the lot was when Valkyrie rounded the first mark, and broke the stops of her balloon jib. The silky folds of that immense piece of canvas swelled up and out, and then drooped in, to swell out again. As the sunlight slipped along the folds, and shadows dipped into the hollows, the graceful fabric, from a bow-on view, took on the appearance of a languid skirt dancer just before the tune and step are taken. Then the sheet of the big sail was hauled aft, the folds ceased to flow, and, caught by the breeze, the sail swelled out, rounded and still.

Another pretty sight was when the race was run—when the blare of the whistles had subsided, and when the flotilla was

Sailing home with a waning wind
On the glass of a dreaming tide.

The haze of evening, the blue shore line, yachts of the whitest white, waters of the bluest blue, all accessories to the central figures, the victor and vanquished aggressor and victim, sailing along side by side.

The behavior of the excursion fleet, especially the behavior of one part of it, yesterday, is worthy of special notice.

Thoughtless or ill-natured people, it has been noted, have the advantage over the more even-tempered class in that when they are gracious that mood never fails to incite eulogy, whereas the pleasant ways of the habitually polite rarely causes remark.

It would be unjust to include all masters of excursion boats in the classification of the thoughtless or ill-natured.

Nevertheless, when two or more score of pleasure vessels are following the fortunes of a defender and a challenger for the cup it is usual to see a comprehensive lack of regard for anything except that individual sightseers should see all of the race that there is to see, the matter of hindrance to the racing yachts being a secondary consideration.

Therefore an apparently spontaneous and wholly unexpected effort on the part of one division of the fleet yesterday to prevent a blanketing of the racers led to much appreciative comment. The fleet had followed the yachts to the second mark. As the racers hauled sharply around, bringing the wind forward of their beams, a large section of the fleet found, as it executed a half wheel, that by continuing the new course they would handicap the contestants by breaking the flow of wind. And, apparently of one accord, that section slowed down and, voluntarily relinquishing the advantageous position it could have gained by several minutes' fast steaming, allowed the yachts to draw well ahead, and then the section crossed the wake of the contestants and swung in astern and to leeward.

An incident that called forth much favorable comment was that which occurred at the finish of the race, just as the Valkyrie rushed across the imaginary line that marked the finish of the race. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's handsome steamer Corsair was close to the line, and when the Valkyrie passed the line the guns of the Corsair spoke their thunderous welcome, and the shrill whistle added to the noise that greeted the victor. To add to this the sailors ran to both mastheads and to the gaff peaks as well the blue ensign with the union jack of the Royal Naval Reserve. It was a very graceful and neatly paid compliment to the British visitors and victors.

SEEN FROM THE ST. JOHNS.

The New-York Yacht Club Members and Guests Who Watched the Race.

Exactly 538 persons boarded the New-York Yacht Club steamer St. Johns at the foot of Rector Street yesterday morning. The steamer left promptly at 9 o'clock, instead of 9:15, as on Saturday, and as a result a number of thoughtless people arrived at the pier too late. The day was begun with an accident, for the St Johns managed to smash part of her gangway in getting out into the stream.

Although the crowd numbered 200 less than on Saturday, yet there was none too much room on board. The women were in a great minority. At the start is looked like rain; then the sharps said there would not be a bit of breeze. Finally the sun came out, and a young man with tan shoes and very high collar said:

"It's going to be hot."

He was right. It was hot from start to finish. Once in a while a friendly cloud would hide the sun, or the breeze would freshen up, but the men who carried overcoats felt very sheepish. When the St. Johns reached the Sandy Hook Lightship the accident to the Defender had just happened, and she had hoisted her protest flag. It was noticed that while there were fewer excursion boats, they were quite as much of a nuisance as at the first race. One enormous big steamer was so densely packed with excursionists as to excite general comment and criticism.

After the start was made the St. Johns fell into a good position in the procession. Every one regretted the accident and the poor start. The yachting men, when they saw the trouble the Defender was having with her jibs, remarked that she was plucky to stay in a race that could only result in certain defeat.

"It's bad enough to have a light wind and thick-headed excursion boat Captains, without having your chances killed at the start," said a bronzed, gray-mustached member of the New-York Yacht Club, as he viewed the big boats through his glasses.

When the first turn was reached and the toots of the whistles announced that the Valkyrie had gotten round first, watches were brought out and time taken. Most of the amateurs made the difference between the big boats at this point to be 3 minutes and 45 seconds.

From this point on every one agreed that the race was a pretty one. Even the French waiters found time to put their heads out and watch the race.

Despite the excitement, the passengers on the St. Johns found time for dinner. It is not recorded that when heads were counted one was found missing at this function. Unlike Saturday, there was very little sea on, and in consequence the pangs of sea sickness did not visit the inexperienced mariners on the club boat.

Coming home it was more like watching a horse race than anything else. Most people had figured out just how far behind the Defender could be and still win. There were cheers and shouts of,

"Go it, Defender!"

The finish was like the last furlong of the Suburban. When it was found that Valkyrie had won, there were plenty of cheers and blasts of whistles for the plucky English boat, and as the excursion flotilla headed up the bay every steamer saluted the great yachts. Valkyrie's tender, City of Bridgeport, acknowledged the salutes for her.

It was 5 o'clock when the St. Johns reached her pier, and the consensus of opinion of her passengers was aptly expressed by one yachtsman, who said:

"The game is just as good as won unless the Defender sinks. No one will begrudge the Valkyrie getting one race out of the series."

Among those on board were Gen. J. J. Coppinger, Francis G. Landon, Edward Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goddard, the parents of Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin; Hugh Hastings, State Historian; Conrad L. Peters, Edward Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Miss Oddie, J. V. S. Oddie, Jr., the Rev. Father Mooney, Julian Myers, Dr.

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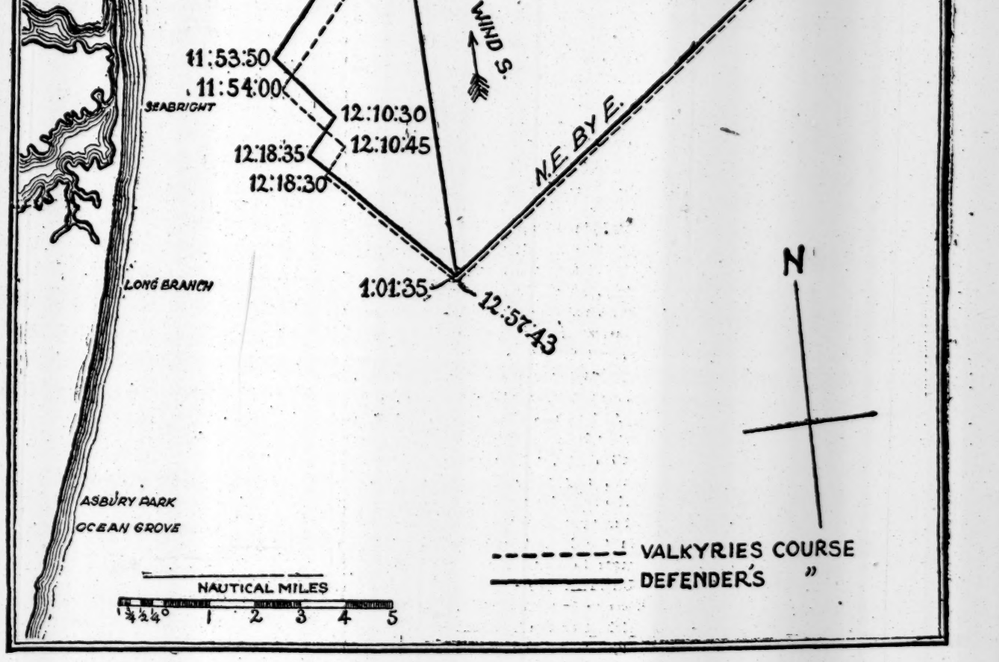
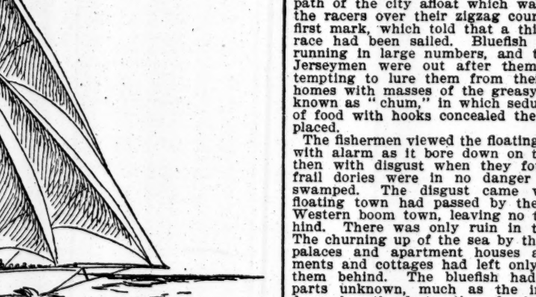


MAP OF THE COURSE.



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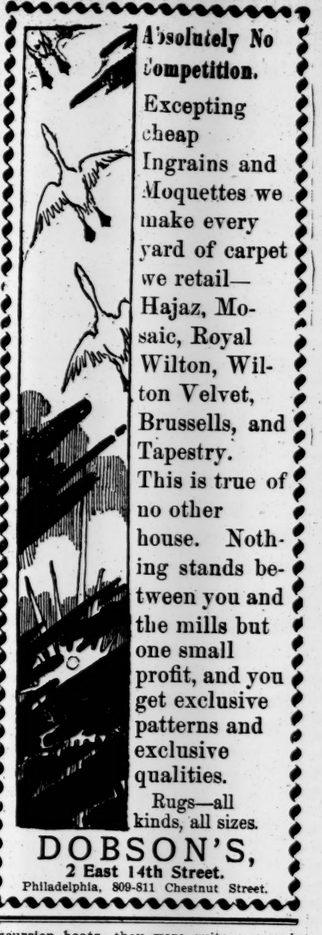

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax-Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Faust. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Richard III.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—8:45—New-York vs. Boston.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1895.
3 A. M.	75	71	75
6 A.M.	75	71	75
9 A. M.	80	75	78
12 M.	90	80	82
4 P. M.	91	79	82
6 P. M.	79	76	80
9 P. M.	72	76	78
12 P. M.	71	74	77

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....78.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....75.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....79.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....68.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CLUBS AND LIQUOR SELLING.

Law-respecting citizens will sustain the Police Commissioners in enforcing the laws, but when they go beyond their authority and undertake to make the laws as well as enforce them they run the risk of forfeiting the support of respectable public opinion. This they assume to do when they threaten to prevent clubs from providing their members with drink on Sunday or any other day on the ground that they "sell liquor" in violation of the excise law. It is rather hard to suspect Theodore Roosevelt and his colleagues of cheap demagogism, but what explanation is there of the absurd statement given out for publication on Monday and the verbal elucidations made by individual Commissioners?

There is but one question involved in this matter, and that is whether clubs, in providing beverages for the use of their members, "sell or offer or expose for sale or give away any strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer," within the meaning of the excise law. If they do, they violate the law just as much on week days as they do on Sunday, and there is no means by which they can comply with the law and continue to provide these beverages for their members. It is a misdemeanor for any person to sell liquors "to be drunk or used on the premises where the same shall be sold" without having a license "granted to him in pursuance of a law of this State permitting him" to make such sales.

The clubs have no licenses, and if they violate the law by "selling liquor" on Sunday they violate it every day in the week. So far as they are concerned there is no distinction "dividing the Sunday from the week," and the Police Commissioners cannot make any without usurping legislative authority. Moreover, licenses cannot be granted to clubs in pursuance of the present excise law. It makes a distinct classification of licenses, and defines the persons and the premises to which and for which licenses may be granted, and clubs are not among them. No club is entitled to a license to "sell liquor" under the law, and no Excise Board has any authority to grant such a license.

Clubs existed before excise laws existed in this State, and there is no question that if the Legislature had intended that the regulations and restrictions, as well as the privileges, of the law should apply to these private associations it would so have provided in express terms. The fact that it does not so apply them is evidence enough that they were not intended to be applied.

And this is simply because it has always been recognized that clubs do not sell liquor, within the meaning of the law, any more than a private citizen who has wine upon his dinner table gives it away, within the meaning of that term in the law. The Police Board has no more to do with a social club like the Union League or the Manhattan than it has to do with the private family of the richest or the humblest citizen—no more right to intrude upon its privacy or pry into what its members provide for themselves in the way of refreshment or recreation upon their own premises.

In taking this stand with reference to clubs, the Commissioners have simply done foolishly, and gone far toward impairing the strength of their position in the estimation of men of sense. The stand is utterly untenable, and they were prudent in avoiding the advice of the Counsel to the Corporation or of any other competent counsel, if they were determined to take it, but they are likely to find that they cannot make, adjudicate, and enforce laws which do not exist in the statutes of the State, and that they will not be allowed to violate the rights of private citizens, however associated together, who have committed no offense.

SENATOR MILLS ON THE CURRENCY.

We publish in another column the substance of a letter sent by Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas to the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of that State. It is an extremely important, interesting, and timely document. Senator Mills has been heretofore classed in a general way with the friends of silver, although his position in regard to the currency has been by no means so extreme as that of some other Southern leaders. He has now reached the conclusion, not only that free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will not serve the purposes which it is intended to serve, but that it would be a National disaster. He has further reached the conclusion that there is absolutely no safe and honorable standard other than gold. In his letter he exposes with great clearness and very minutely the fallacies entertained by the silver people in regard to the practical operation of free coinage. He points out that no law can fix the actual ratio between the two metals nor keep them in circulation at any ratio other than that which prevails in the open market. He shows that if by law either metal is given in the circulation a value less than that which it has in the open market, it will go out of circulation and seek whatever market gives it its full value. Senator Mills does not hesitate to go straight to the heart of the most specious and attractive argument in favor of silver inflation.

"I object to the silver standard being adopted in lieu of the existing standard, because it will defraud all creditors out of one-half the value of their debts. Every debt contracted since Jan. 1, 1879, was contracted on the gold standard. The debtor honestly owes the value of 23.22 grains of gold for every dollar promised, and the creditor is honestly entitled to receive it. When it was proposed years ago to demonetize all the coined silver of the world and suppress the further coinage of that metal, I joined with other friends of silver in denouncing the monstrous proposition, because it was an attempt to double the debts of the world, and to bring all debts in this country contracted on a paper standard, much of it at less than 50 cents on the dollar, to par with gold. Is not the proposition now to substitute the silver dollar on the silver standard for that gold dollar the same that we all condemned, except it is the creditor now who is to be the victim, instead of the debtor then?"

He also explains in a most luminous fashion the injury which a silver standard would do to the trade of the South and of the State which he represents in the Senate. He takes his stand upon the declaration of Thomas Jefferson that "the proportion of value between gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether." He invites his fellow-Democrats to make an honest effort to ascertain the market value of silver and gold before they undertake to open the mints of the country to the unlimited coinage of both metals. Should the mints be so opened at that relative value, "the experiment," he says, "might be a success or it might not. If it should not, the undervalued metal would leave our circulation, but the margin of difference would be so small when the change occurred that but little injury would result."

After examining with great care the facts in regard to the course of prices both for labor and for the necessaries of life, Mr. Mills reaches the conclusion of the Finance Committee of the Senate in their famous report that wages, measured by the best dollar, have been increasing for half a century, and that prices, measured by the same standard, have steadily fallen during that period. "This," he declares, "is a very happy condition of things for the wage earner." He is unalterably opposed to any policy which would change it for the worse.

In regard to the policy for the future, Mr. Mills's general views are in accordance with the principles which he lays down, though he seems involved in a certain confusion in regard to details. "The most stable, invariable, and the best of all moneys," he declares, "is that one of the precious metals which is recognized as the common measure of value of the commercial world. We have that stable, invariable standard of value now, a currency destitute of flexibility or elasticity, and there is nothing wanting for its improvement but the substitution of halves, quarters, and dimes in the place of the National bank notes and a continued coinage of silver so limited in amount as to keep it at par with gold." Mr. Mills's idea in regard to "flexibility" or "elasticity" is not quite clear, and to some extent he mixes up standard and currency—two quite different things. So long as the standard of value in the United States is distinctly recognized as gold, and all currency in circulation is measured by that standard and kept at par, the volume of the currency may vary widely. Nothing is really more elastic than a currency made up of gold and of paper promptly and steadily redeemable in gold. That bank paper might enter into the circulation if it also were kept steadily and promptly redeemable in gold there is no doubt. This is for the future, however, and we record Mr. Mills's adherence to the fundamental principle of the gold standard as equally creditable to himself and fortunate for the Democratic Party and for the country.

FOR THE SHIP CANAL.

The arguments that were advanced in February, 1885, in support of the proposition of Elnathan Sweet that a ship canal across the State of New-York should be preferred to any improvement less radical, have been strengthened by time and commercial development. Mr. Sweet did not lack distinguished supporters among the members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the reasons given by these men of technical knowledge for regarding the proposed ship canal as a practicable work were fortified by arguments in its favor upon the ground of its undoubted value as a means of reducing freight rates, attracting vastly increased and constantly increasing quantities of products seeking transportation, and securing a better chance for those commodities in the world's markets at prices which the higher rates of railroad carriage would make impossible.

Col. W. E. Merrill, one of the engineers who discussed Mr. Sweet's paper, spoke of money expended in transportation as money practically wasted; unavoidable, but wasteful, in that it added nothing to the intrinsic value of the thing transported. To the extent that the cost of bread to the consumer could be reduced, both the consumer and the producer, the one by having an opportunity for fuller enjoyment of his earnings, and the other by securing a better return for the products of his labor, would be benefited.

At the time this project was discussed by the American Society of Civil Engineers, with a fullness not since equaled, many arguments were presented to sustain the opinion that the ship canal was practicable, and nearly all the contributors to the discussion who agreed with Mr. Sweet as to the practicability of the project sustained the proposition as a National and patriotic precaution in the line of defense in case of hostilities, as well as an assurance of commercial advantage. Not one of the contributors to this admirable discussion devoted a serious word to the suggestion that a ship canal, to be used by vessels that could navigate its length without pausing at Buffalo or New-York, should be objected to because it would deprive those cities of opportunities they now enjoy to impose charges upon all manner of products, to the inevitable increase of the price of commodities so taxed in the markets for which they were destined.

Edward P. North, who furnished a highly interesting chapter to the discussion, submitted tables which showed the restraining influence of even the slow-going canalboats upon transportation rates, the tendency of traffic to follow the most advantageous routes, and which demonstrated the ease with which the cost of a ship canal could be met in 1885 as compared with the weight of the burden imposed upon the State in 1817 in undertaking to provide "four-foot navigation." Mr. North discovered no insuperable objections to Mr. Sweet's plan.

Col. O. M. Poe, United States Army, then, as now, in charge of Government works on the great lakes, supplied an eloquent argument in behalf of a ship canal by simply presenting the history, in brief, of the persistency with which the commerce of the lakes expanded with the deepening of the navigable channels from a minimum of 9½ feet in 1858 to 16 feet in 1881. This has since been improved upon, so that the tonnage passing Lime Kiln Crossing, at Detroit, which was 18,000,000 tons in 1883, was 33,000,000 tons in 1894. His observation of the diminution of charges through water competition made it manifest to him that if transshipment at Buffalo could have been avoided the decrease in lake freights of more than two-thirds in twenty-five years would have been maintained throughout the whole route to the sea. "It is such a commerce," said Col. Poe, "as must be taken care of, and which must be considered in any project for an enlargement of the Erie Canal. And to produce the best results the canal must be made for twenty feet of water."

It is only to men who regard the subject broadly and unselfishly that this project of a ship canal commends itself. But though there are narrow and selfish interests that discover in it a menace to local investments, or possible displacement of antiquated materials and methods employed in canal navigation, the ship canal should none the less commend itself as infinitely more worthy of support than was the proposition for the original Erie Canal, which has been worth inexpressibly more than its cost to the State in the development of its commercial greatness.

FASSETT'S FIGHT IN CHEMUNG.

J. Sloat Fassett in his fight against Platt in Chemung County is hampered, somewhat as Coggeshall was hampered in Oneida, by the selfish personal element in the contest. Fassett has by no means the unsavory record of Coggeshall, but he employed what are known as "machine methods" and was subservient to the bossism of Platt so long as it served his own ends. He was the Platt candidate for Governor in 1891, and his fierce antipathy to the "boss" springs from his failure to retain his support for the nomination last year. Fassett was not content with being a candidate for Governor in a year when he could not be elected, but wanted to be Governor, and Platt would not help him to the nomination when it meant election.

But, notwithstanding this personal element, Fassett stands just now for opposition to the tyranny of the boss in its most relentless form in Chemung County, and if the Republicans of that county are not willing slaves they will sustain him in his fight. This was about the most hopeful field outside of the large cities for an anti-Platt contest, and if it fails it will be an indication that the party is hopelessly given over to bossism, which cannot be defeated within the organization, but must be broken down by defeating the party.

Platt has been devoting himself largely to controlling primaries and conventions, with a view to the next Legislature, and the most effective way of dealing a blow to his arrogant dictation would be through the loss of Republican Senate and Assembly districts. Local politicians may be subservient and may rig the caucuses, but if the voters are really "down on bossism" they will vote against Platt's candidates at the polls. That is where the decisive test will come.

THE EARL AND HIS YACHT.

The fact that the Valkyrie yesterday crossed the finish line ahead of the Defender by 47 seconds, corrected time, may be historically interesting, but it has little bearing on the questions which must be decided in order that yacht designing may make progress. It is true that it was the second time in the history of the America's Cup that an English yacht crossed the finish line ahead of the native defender. The first honor of this kind belonged to that stoutly contentious gentleman, Mr. James Ashbury, whose schooner Livonia twenty-four years ago defeated the Columbia after the latter had been crippled. Yesterday the Defender was what yachtsmen inelegantly call "a lame duck," and Valkyrie crossed the line first. Of course, we Americans will console ourselves with the reflection that our yacht would have come in first had she not been injured. Precisely the same consolation was open to Lord Dunraven two years ago when Valkyrie II. lost her final race by 40 seconds after an accident. On her merits she should have won, for she fairly outsailed Vigilant in the thrash to windward.

Yesterday the Defender on her merits—and without one of them—outsailed Valkyrie III. on two legs of the course, and that, too, in weather which ought to have favored the challenger. There is no doubt whatever that our yacht is the faster of the two, and, barring accidents, she will surely keep the cup on this side of the Atlantic. It is to be hoped that no excited comment will be made on yesterday's foul. It is utterly out of all possibility that the Englishmen could have been guilty of intentionally injuring the Defender; but it seems as if this might be a fitting time to recall a certain memorable rowing race on the Thames, when a Cornell crew rowed over the course and took a race.

The English press almost unanimously declared that an English crew in Cornell's place would have stopped and asked to have the race rowed over. Yesterday the Defender was injured right on the starting line, and every one aboard the Valkyrie saw the precise nature of the damage and must have known what it meant. There was an admirable opportunity for a noble Earl to have done just what the British papers said any Englishman, with his highly proverbial love of fair play, would do in such circumstances. With the most unhesitating promptness he proceeded not to do it.

The Earl of Dunraven had a right to sail over the course, just as the Cornell crew had a right to row; but unless English commentators see fit to find that there are different kinds of fair play they may have trouble with their logic.

THE LATEST BRITISH "LITTLE WAR."

It seems likely that the British Government has made a costly mistake, and something worse, in reversing the avowed intention of its predecessor and in deciding to keep possession of Chitral. The march upon Chitral was worth making, one is inclined to say, as a gallant and inspiring feat of arms, even though the relief of the beleaguered Britons had not been an act of duty on the part of the nation. The expedition accomplished its purpose, and accomplished it very handsomely, thus giving a fresh evidence that the British officer, when he has had actual military experience in India, is by no means the purely ornamental and absurdly inefficient creature that he commonly appears in his native island.

But the object of the expedition having been accomplished, why should Great Britain keep a possession which is useless to her and which she did not set out to acquire? The late Government decided that there was no good reason. The present Government has decided that there is good reason, but has by no means given good reason for so deciding. In fact, the Englishmen who have the best claims to be recognized as authorities upon the subject are the promptest critics, even though they be generally supporters of the party in power. The argument for keeping Chitral that was put forward in the House of Commons was that to abandon it would be to incur a loss of prestige, and that to keep it would not cost so very much. Also it was intimated that the possession of Chitral would constitute a bulwark against the aggressive designs of Russia.

These contentions have been assailed and apparently invalidated in the press by Englishmen who seem to know what they are talking about. These critics hold that to maintain a garrison in Chitral would in fact cost a great deal of money, since the garrison would have to be subsisted, and, when necessary, reinforced from a great distance and over the same frightfully difficult country over which the relief expedition marched. As to the Russian designs, these critics point out that the experience of the expedition proves that the country is not practicable for masses of troops larger than the "flying column" of which the expedition consisted, and that it would be necessary for the Russians, if they meant to avail themselves of the country for a movement upon India, to construct, with incredible labor, a military road first to Chitral from their own possessions and then from Chitral to the British possessions, an attempt in the last degree unlikely to be made, and which, if it were made, could be as easily baffled without the possession of Chitral as with it.

There is another consideration that is even more important, and that ought to be conclusive. It is that the British have promised not to attempt any permanent occupation, and that they made this promise in consideration of the abstaining by the intervening tribesmen from molesting the Chitral expedition. The words of the Viceroy's proclamation were: "The Government of India have no intention of permanently occupying any territory through which Umra Khan's misconduct may now force them to pass, or of interference with the independence of the tribes." It was pointed out by Macaulay fifty years ago that the real source of the British predominance in India is not material, but moral; that it arises from her being the only truth-telling and promise-keeping power in a circumambient wilderness of liars. The remark is quite just. As a mere matter of policy, the harm Great Britain would do to her "prestige" in India by giving the natives to understand that her word was not to be taken far outweighs the good she could do to that prestige by the acquisition of a dozen Chitrals.

Have any of those hysterical persons who made a short-lived clamor some weeks ago about a now forgotten heroine named Barbella taken due note of the fact that Filippo Giampata has just been sentenced to five years in prison for stabbing, but not seriously injuring, a woman against whom he really had exactly the grievance which the Barbella only says she had against the man whom she murdered? Such is the fact, whether they have noted it or not, and the so vehemently denounced man-made laws, enforced by a masculine jury, seem to have worked as inexorably in the one case as in the other, and no more inexorably in the other than in the one. It is truly lamentable to observe that never a petition for Giampata's pardon has made its appearance. A cynic might be led to think, or to pretend to think, that certain cries we hear for holding both sexes to an equal moral responsibility was after all a demand for a share in that moral irresponsibility which men have too long enjoyed. If the cynic should so far forget himself as to say so unpleasant a thing as that, the people whom it would offend should regard his words as simply the result of allowing a good cause to be made ridiculous by the injudicious words and acts of notoriety seekers and deluded folks who reason with their emotions.

As an illustration of what, in the eyes of Spanish officers in the field and of Spanish censors in the Havana telegraph bureau, constitutes a Spanish victory, the little affair which took place at Amaro, a village in the Sagua district, is both typical and instructive. We have, to be sure, only a royalist account of what happened, but accepting the facts as stated, it is apparent that the so-called repulse was really a perfectly successful bit of guerrilla warfare, conducted in strict accordance with the established methods and resulting exactly as the Cubans desired. Five hundred rebels, according to the story, attacked this tiny hamlet, which had as defenders only sixteen Civil Guards. There was a lot of wild firing on both sides, by which nobody seems to have been hurt, but while it was going on the collection of thatched huts was burned to the ground. In other words, a Spanish outpost was wiped out of existence. Naturally, when their work was done, the revolutionists departed, and no doubt the Civil Guards did the same, if it be really true that the remarkable sixteen were allowed to escape unharmed by the not less remarkable five hundred. There was nothing left of Amaro for either of the heroic bands to bother about. And this is the kind of victories that recently excited the enthusiastic praises of Señor Emilio Castelar, and moved him to congratulate Campos on the brilliancy of his achievements in Cuba! It is somewhat strange that Spanish conscripts are reluctant to take part in a campaign where glory can be so easily won, and stranger still that Spain is pouring troops into the island at the rate of 13,000 a week. If sixteen regulars can "repel" 500, 13,000 ought to handle something over 400,000, and bring to speedy conclusion an insurrection which, we are so often told, is carried on by only a few thousand negroes.

BROOKLYN GAS MEN IN CONFERENCE

Disagreement Among Consolidation Leaders as to Offers to Stockholders—The Programme.

The members of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, which is the leader in the movement to consolidate the gas interests of Brooklyn, had a conference yesterday afternoon, but there was no practical result.

"The conference developed some differences of opinion," said E. R. Chapman. "No offer to the stockholders has been decided upon. There is some doubt whether one will be made, because some of the people cannot agree. That is the situation as it now stands, and I can see no likelihood of change within the next twenty-four hours."

It was expected that the Board of Aldermen would settle the question of gas contracts yesterday, and facilitate the work of the Consolidation Committee, but the board failed to take action in the matter.

As soon as the syndicate agrees upon a programme, it will probably make a proposition to the Board of Directors of each gas company, who will then call meetings of stockholders to vote upon the propositions submitted by the syndicate. It will consequently be some time before the final arrangements are completed.

As the gas companies, with one exception, are controlled by representatives of the syndicate, its propositions are expected to be accepted.

David G. Leggett, who controls the Nassau Gas Company, is in Europe, but it is said he favors consolidation, and that his company may be merged in the syndicate.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company was held yesterday, at which George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, was elected President; John T. Mills, Jr., cashier of the Chase National Bank, Vice President, and Charles F. Ball of Brooklyn Secretary.

The Campaign in Kentucky.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Several of the sound-money men and newspapers are urging Secretary Carlisle to do something for the Kentucky State Democratic ticket—write a letter or make some speeches, to promote Hardin's chances, and, incidentally, secure the Senatorship for Blackburn. We think the Secretary would make a serious mistake, looked at from any point of view, did he take such a step as he is desired to take, in any way or form. If he goes to Kentucky to speak for Hardin he will damage both himself and the candidate. If he writes a letter, Hardin's friends will complain that he should treat the campaign thus scantily, and the sound-money men will be, in large numbers, disgusted. The best thing a sound-money Democrat or Democratic newspaper in Kentucky can do at this juncture is to keep still about the State campaign, in all the living and dead languages. That is the policy adopted by The Courier-Journal, and we cannot see, for the life of us, what else that great and influential journal could do, without at once stultifying itself and damaging Hardin's chances of success.

Soldiers Reoccupy Chickamauga.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

On the Dyer field, close by Snodgrass Hill, the 700 United States troops now in command of Col. J. T. Poland, at Chickamauga, have pitched their tents, and the long-deserted field presents a scene of activity not witnessed here since the war. Martial strains from the Sixth Regiment and Seventeenth Infantry bands wake the solitudes of the woods, visitors go to see the gallant protectors of "Old Glory" go through the always interesting programme of drills, guard mounts, &c. But the soldiers of Camp Daniel S. Lamont work hard, and do not feel that their visit to Chickamauga is much of an outing. When the camp has been finally arranged on the slope leading to Snodgrass Hill, the troops will begin their work of protecting the property of the park. There are eleven companies here, all under the command of Col. Poland. Courteous in the extreme, handsome and affable, every inch a soldier, Col. Poland is a model officer, and though a strict disciplinarian, is much beloved by the men under him.

New College in Arkansas.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

A writer who visited the State last month declares the scenery of Upper White River to be finer than that of the palisades above New-York on the Hudson River. At the head of deep-water navigation of that stream is Batesville, one of the oldest settlements of the State, now destined, it is hoped, to become a sort of Mecca for some of the brightest young men of Arkansas. The Presbyterians of the State have selected this town as the site of their college. With its beautiful surroundings, its healthfulness of situation, the healthy moral tone of its society, and the thoroughness of the preparatory work of the college, Batesville may almost be regarded as an ideal place for the boys and young men of Arkansas. It is the Southern gateway to the great zinc-mining region, destined to be the wonderland of this industry in the near future.

A Family A-wheel.

From The Philadelphia Call.

The multitude daily thronging Chestnut Street has been given an opportunity to stare more than once lately at a whole family on wheels. The father and mother ride side by side, with two steel bars, one at either end, connecting their machines. On seats in front of them ride two little daughters, and behind them follow two small boys, spinning along on bicycles of their own.

ALL THE BLAME FOR HILDENBRAND

Bushwick Democratic Club and Arion Society of Brooklyn Stirred Up by Mayor Schieren's Slight.

The failure of Mayor Schieren to accept an invitation of the Bushwick Democratic Club of Brooklyn to meet its members in a social way after his review of the Sedan Day parade, Monday, Sept. 2, has resulted in the resignations of two prominent members from that club, and the threatened resignations of several leaders in the Arion Society.

When it was announced that Mayor Schieren would review the parade from the residence of Otto Hildenbrand, 720 Bushwick Avenue, opposite the Bushwick Democratic Clubhouse, Henry Claus, President of the club, sent two letters to the Mayor asking him to accept of the club's hospitality on that occasion. Mr. Hildenbrand is a member of the club. One letter was sent to the Mayor's office and the other to the Union League Club. It appears that neither letter reached the Mayor until the day following the review.

But the members of the club expected the Mayor would call upon them after reviewing the parade, and gathered in the clubhouse, where they prepared a fine bowl of punch to drink the Mayor's health.

As soon as the German veterans had passed the reviewing stand a committee walked across to Mr. Hildenbrand's house to escort Mayor Schieren to the clubhouse. Mr. Hildenbrand agreed to accompany Mayor Schieren a few minutes later, and the committee returned, and so reported. Half an hour afterward Mayor Schieren and Excise Commissioner Joseph C. Hacker emerged together from Mr. Hildenbrand's house, and walked down the street, paying no attention whatever to the Bushwick Democratic Club.

The members felt indignant, and severely criticised Mr. Hildenbrand, who, they said, broke his promise to escort the Mayor to the clubhouse. Mr. Hildenbrand becoming incensed at their statements, handed his resignation to the Bushwick Democratic Club Monday night. Philip Leibinger, the brewer, who was a guest of Mr. Hildenbrand with the Mayor, also resigned from the club. Both resignations were tabled.

Mr. Hildenbrand is a member of the Arion Society, and the incident has aroused a great deal of resentment among the members, and in consequence John W. Weber, William Gluck, William Batterman, Louis Burger, Ignatz Martin, and William Martin threaten to resign at the next meeting of the society if Mr. Hildenbrand remains a member of it.

President Claus of the Bushwick Democratic Club said yesterday that he did not attach any blame whatever to Mayor Schieren, but only to Mr. Hildenbrand.

ROOSEVELT TALKS OF GOVERNMENT

The Buffalonians Are Given an Idea of the Present System of Law Enforcement by the New-York Police.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt addressed the Liberal Club to-night. Among those present were Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, Prof. Lounsbury of Yale, the Rev. Mr. Appleberry of Boston, Col. McGruder, United States Army, and Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor.

After an introduction by President John G. Milburn, Mr. Roosevelt began by saying that the solution of the municipal problem lies in the application thereto of the common virtues. He emphasized true Americanism as needful for good government, the ruling out of creed and racial distinctions. National politics, he said, is allowed to cut no figure in the present administration of the Police Department in New-York, which seeks by enforcing the law to prevent bribery and blackmail.

After speaking of the need of absolute honesty and courage in municipal government, he said promotions in the New-York police force now depended on efficiency, instead of political influence. He added:

I do not regret that I have gone actively into politics. I have had a splendid time for four months. I have had a much nicer time than my antagonists have had.

The problem before the Police Board has been the enforcement of the law, to see that policemen did not take bribes or commit blackmail. That is not a party issue. Senator Hill thinks it is, but it is not.

Here are some more of the other things Mr. Roosevelt said:

Some six or seven years ago the present United States Senator from New-York said that the Pecalogue and the golden rule had no place in politics; that the purification of politics was an iridescent dream. We have proceeded on the other theory.

Be a man ever so honest, if he is cursed with a sufficient amount of timidity he is the merest nuisance in any emergency.

I recognize public sentiment as it is embodied in law. The remedy of the public, if it does not like it, is to turn me out at the end of my term.

The one person abhorrent to the powers above and below the earth is the hyphenated American. Don't let us have any Irish-Americans or German-Americans.

In closing, Mr. Roosevelt denied that his reform dose was too drastic, and declared that if the people, when they won the election, did not mean what they said they had better have lost it. He will address a public meeting here to-morrow night.

IMPERTINENT, SAYS MR. GROSSE

His Opinion of Dr. Parkhurst's Criticisms—Still Holds that Beer Selling on Sunday Is Not a Crime.

Edward Grosse, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, charges Dr. Parkhurst with being unfair in a letter he wrote from Switzerland to A. W. Abbott, Secretary of the City Vigilance League.

In his letter Dr. Parkhurst said, referring to the Collector:

He is said to have declared before the members of the Columbia Club: "For my part, I don't consider the selling of a glass of beer behind a curtain and behind a closed door a crime, although the law says it is a crime." If this "Grosse" orator understands the words he uses, he knows that a crime is a crime because the law makes it such and determines it to be such. What Grosse thinks, or any other man like him, has no bearing on the question. He says, in effect, that his opinion is above law. In other words, he spits upon the law, grinds his heel into the statute, and gives the Columbia Club and the New-York public to understand that to respect the ordinances of the State indicates a stage of puerility that he, Grosse, has outgrown.

And he is a Federal officer! Some of the pressure of the dignity of our country rests upon Grosse's shoulders. Some of the hope of the perpetuity of American institutions is staked in this ranting, treason-spiting Grosse. The Federal Government would honor itself by promptly removing him to the ranks.

Speaking of Dr. Parkhurst's letter yesterday, Mr. Grosse said:

I characterize this letter as a piece of impertinence on the part of Dr. Parkhurst. He gives therein only my conclusions, but omits entirely the importance of stating my premises and arguments which lead up to it. I still stand by the remarks. I made at the Columbia Club, part of which are included in the Parkhurst letter. I believe it is no moral crime—that is, from the standpoint of the Ten Commandments—for a saloon keeper to serve a customer on Sunday, if he does so unostentatiously, so as not to offend a certain large class of religiously inclined persons in this city.

I understood perfectly the value and meaning of the word crime when I employed it, and I did so purposely and advisedly. I state emphatically that I do not think that it is a moral crime—a violation of the Ten Commandments—which must be the foundation of all laws whatsoever—for a saloon keeper to sell beer on Sunday. It violates the law, and the law in this case is at fault, since it has not the fundamental moral law to back it up. The saloon keeper commits an unlawful act, but not a crime.

Mr. Grosse said he was not seeking political patronage when he made his Columbia Club speech.

Dr. Hall May Live a Day.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who is dangerously

MANOEUVRES AT STETTIN

Gen. Von Waldersee Disconcerts the Plans Made for the Day.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS IRRITATED

Unexpected Forced March in the Early Morning—Intense Heat Harmful to Many—Operations Concealed.

STETTIN, Sept. 10.—Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the King of Saxony, and the Bavarian and other Princes started early this morning for Kolbitzow, where an engagement was opened between the Guards Corps and the Second and Third Army Corps.

It was expected that the Second Corps would be overpowered, as the Ninth Corps should be unable to effect a junction with them before to-morrow.

The day's operations ended with the retreat of both corps of the southern army to the line of Wollin, Storekow, and Schweningen. The victory of the northern army was due to Gen. von Waldersee's unexpected forced march early in the morning from the line of Pasewalk and Knugsdorf.

This movement surprised the Emperor and also irritated him greatly. Waldersee had twenty-one batteries, comprising 126 guns, in action.

The heat was intense, and many of the men dropped on the field from its effects. Emperor Francis Joseph and the King of Saxony followed the centre movements. A remarkable feature of the manoeuvres was the fact that one could ride along ten miles of the battlefield without seeing anything beyond a few helmets or a rising cloud of dust, betraying the location of the troops under cover, so well were their operations concealed.

SEVERAL MARINE ACCIDENTS.

Norwegian Steamer Xania Sunk in Collision and Six Men Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Norwegian steamer Xania has been sunk by a collision near Flushing with the Spanish steamer Manila, and six of her crew were lost. The Manila is in a leaky condition.

The steamer Escalona, from Palermo for Montreal, before reported ashore at Kakava, in the Mediterranean, has been floated after discharging 300 tons of her cargo. She sustained no injury, and is now reloading.

The British bark Blairhoyle, Capt. Gray, from Rangoon July 2 for Ilha Grande, before reported towed into Algoa Bay in a damaged condition, and with two feet of water in her hold, has been surveyed. The surveyors recommend that 300 tons of her cargo be discharged. Her rudder has been found to be damaged.

A dispatch from Montevideo states that the American bark Justine H. Ingersoll, Capt. Petersen, from Montevideo and Rosario for Boston, is ashore at Punto Indio, and is dismasted. Assistance has been sent to her.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 10.—The steamer Belgic, from San Francisco Aug. 24 for Yokohama and Hongkong, which went ashore in Sateyama Bay yesterday morning, lies in a good position, and is not leaking. Should the weather continue fine it is expected that the vessel will be floated in a day or two.

INCREASED STEERAGE RATES.

Negotiations Will Probably Be Successful and Lead to Others.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—The negotiations pending among the various transatlantic steamship companies for an advance of rates apply, it is understood, only to rates for steerage passage. The difficulty has been in getting every line to agree to a differential rate for each ship, some lines insisting upon a lower rate for a slow ship than for a faster one. Indications are that this point will be settled and that the increase in steerage rates will take effect in October.

Officials are reluctant to give information on the subject, fearing that speculators will purchase tickets at the present rates and carry them until the advance goes into effect.

Although the steamship agents deny that there is any likelihood of a rise in the rates for saloon and second-cabin passengers, it is regarded as quite probable that such an increase will take place in 1896, an agreement upon one thing being regarded as likely to lead to another.

A dispatch from the Central News' Hamburg correspondent says it is expected that a syndicate of the German and British transatlantic steamship companies will be formed this week.

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S STATEMENT.

His Version of His Trouble with the French Under Examination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The deposition of ex-Consul Waller, taken by the representative of Ambassador Eustis, at the Clairvaux Prison, was under examination this morning by Acting Secretary Adee. It is said that the deposition makes a strong representation of the alleged wrongful acts of the French court-martial, and will go far to clear up the case.

There is some curiosity to know whether Mr. Waller in all his essential facts will agree with the statements made to the department by Paul Bray, who was with Waller, and associated with him in the concessions granted by the Hova Government.

It is probable that no further steps will be taken until the arrival of the record of the military court-martial, which is now on its way to France, and which the French Government has promised to deliver immediately upon its receipt by its Foreign Office.

MORE SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Insurgents Fire on a Railway Train and Put a Bomb on the Track.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—The Heraldo publishes a report of an interview with Señor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, in which the Premier expresses confidence that the rebellion in Cuba will be speedily suppressed. In the meantime, he says, reinforcements of 25,000 men are going to Cuba, and, if necessary, more will be sent.

Further reinforcements will start for Cuba about the middle of October. According to The Correspondencia, the insurgents number 24,000 men. It is proposed by the Government to arm the whole colonial army with repeating rifles.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that a railway train filled with troops en route from Caimanera to Guantanamo was fired upon yesterday by rebels, who also placed upon the track a bomb, which exploded, killing two soldiers and wounding seven.

TRIAL OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

Contention that Letters to Gomez Do Not Violate Neutrality.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 10.—Counsel for the Cubans arrested as filibusters objected to a package containing letters addressed to Gen. Gomez being submitted to the Grand Jury as evidence.

He held they did not constitute legal evidence, and that they were in no sense evidence of a violation of the neutrality laws. The District Attorney had not established the ownership of the letters, and they could not be used against all the defendants. As well might the Government expect to use one of the defendants as a witness before the Grand Jury.

Judge Wales gave no decision, holding that the point was raised too soon, and that no case was yet before the court. The question will be again raised and decided on the argument made subsequently.

SPANIARDS RELEASED AGUERRE.

Another American, Sanquilly, Held on Alleged Criminal Charges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department this morning received dispatches from Consul General Ramon G. Williams at Havana, corroborating the press reports announcing the release of Aguerre from prison.

Aguerre and Sanquilly, both claiming to be American citizens, were apprehended and placed in confinement some time ago by the Spanish Government on a charge of complicity with the insurrectionists. Acting under advices from this Government, Consul General Williams demanded a civil trial.

The authorities doubtless learned that the charge against Aguerre could not be sustained and he was liberated. Sanquilly still languishes in prison, the Spanish authorities holding him on alleged criminal charges.

LAW IN THE BUSTAMENTE CASE.

State Department Officers Assume that the Arrest Was Legal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from Panama and way ports last night, brought news of the capture of Florencio Bustamente, one of Antonio Ezeta's favorite Lieutenants, by the Salvadorean authorities. It is probable that before this time he has been shot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The news which comes from Panama of the taking of Florencio Bustamente, one of ex-President Carlos Ezeta's stanchest supporters, from the Pacific mail steamer City of Sydney, at Libertad, by officers from Salvador, has excited much interest here. The charge on which he was removed from the steamer was that he had committed crimes during the time that Ezeta was in power.

Although the dispatch giving particulars of his capture intimates that the arrest is in direct violation of international law, it is assumed here by State Department officials, in the absence of an official report, that the authorities acted within their rights. There was disinclination at the State Department this afternoon to discuss the matter.

In December, 1893, C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, addressed a letter to the late Secretary Gresham directing his attention to cases in which the commanders of the company's steamers plying on the Central American coast had been called on to deliver to the authorities of the different republics passengers accused of political offenses against these republics, and asking that some definite policy be outlined in order that instructions might be issued to the commanders of the steamers which would prevent any misunderstanding on their part in case of any future attempt to seize passengers.

In reply Mr. Gresham wrote a letter which is regarded as having a direct bearing upon the Bustamente case. In this letter Mr. Gresham said: "It is not practicable to lay down a general fixed rule applicable to the varying conditions of such cases. As a comprehensive principle it is well established in international law that a merchant vessel in a foreign port is within the local jurisdiction of the country with respect to offenses or offenders against the laws thereof, and that an orderly demand for the surrender of a person accused of crime by due process of law, with exhibition of a warrant of arrest in the hands of the regularly accredited officers of the law, may not be disregarded nor resisted by the master of the ship.

"The so-called doctrine of asylum having no recognized application to merchant vessels in port, it follows that a ship master can found no exercise of his discretion on the character of the offense charged. There can be no analogy to proceedings in extradition when he permits a passenger to be arrested by the arm of the law. He is not competent to determine whether the offense is one justifying surrender or whether the evidence in the case is sufficient to warrant arrest and commitment for trial, or to impose conditions upon the arrest. His function is passive merely, being confined to permitting the regular agents of the law, on exhibition of lawful warrant, to make the arrest.

"If it were generally understood that the masters of American merchantmen are to permit the orderly operation of the law in ports of this country as regards persons on board accused of crime committed in the country to which the port pertains, it is probable on the one hand that occasions of arrest would be less often invited by the act of the accused in taking passage with a view to securing supposed asylum, and on the other hand that the regular resort to justice would replace the reckless and offensive resort to arbitrary force against an unarmed ship, which, when threatened or committed, has in more than one instance constrained urgent remonstrance on the part of this Government."

So far as can be learned here, there was no resort to arbitrary force by the Salvador authorities beyond that required to drag Bustamente from underneath the coal bunkers of the ship, where he had been hiding. An element of uncertainty regarding the outcome of the officer is found in the alleged fact that the steamer was not in Salvador waters when the capture was made.

There is no doubt that the matter will be officially brought to the attention of the State Department. Lewis Baker, the United States Minister to Nicaragua and Salvador, is now in the country on his annual leave of absence. So is Mr. Young, Minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

Details of Bustamente's arrest at Libertad on the steamer City of Sydney were given in the special cable dispatch from Panama printed Sept. 8, by The New-York Times.

A NOBLEWOMAN IN A PRISON.

Lady Frances Rose Gunning Convicted of Forging Bills of Exchange.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Lady Frances Rose Gunning, who was arrested July 25 on a charge of forgery, pleaded guilty to-day. The court sentenced her to prison for one year.

Lady Gunning is the widow of the Rev. Sir George Henry Gunning, and daughter of the Rev. William Spencer, uncle of the present Baron Churchill. She was charged with having forged the name of her father to bills of exchange, but it is understood that there were other charges of a similar nature pending.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA PLAGUE.

Podolia, in Russian Poland, Infected and Two Cases at Tangier.

WARSAW, Sept. 10.—The Province of Podolia, Russian Poland, has been officially declared to be infected with cholera.

TANGIER, Sept. 10.—Two cases of cholera have been discovered here.

Condition of Copyright in Denmark.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department is advised by United States Minister Risby, at Copenhagen, that an American author cannot secure copyright in Denmark for a book written by him and published and printed in the United States. This information is the result of an investigation made by Mr. Risby on behalf of an American citizen concerning the Danish copyright law. It was found that the only condition of obtaining copyright in Denmark is publication within the realm.

A Great Fire at Gonaives, Haiti.

The Clyde Line steamer Delaware, which arrived this morning from Haiti, reports that while at Port de Paix information was received that a great fire raged at Gonaives Sept. 4. No particulars could be ascertained at Port de Paix, as the wires were interrupted.

A Congress for Building Materials.

ZURICH, Sept. 10.—An International Technical Congress, which will consider the question of testing building materials, was opened here yesterday. Engineer Hennings of New-York was elected one of the honorary Presidents.

Hohenlohe Arrives at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—Prince von Hohenlohe, Chancellor of the Empire of Germany, arrived here to-day. He was met at the railway station by Prince Radolin, German Ambassador to Russia, and escorted to the German Embassy.

Another German Editor Arrested.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Herr Bandmann, editor of the Teltow Volksblatt, has been arrested for reprinting the Vorwaerts's Sedan Day article. The editor of the Vorwaerts is being prosecuted for high treason.

Victor Bolay Was the Bomb Carrier.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The police have ascertained that the name of the man in their custody who attempted to explode a bomb in the Rothschilds' Bank a few days ago is Victor Bolay.

Morocco's Young Sultan Gravely Ill.

TANGIER, Sept. 10.—Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, is lying seriously ill at Fez.

Cruiser San Francisco in England.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 10.—The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived here to-day.

A CHILD LOCKED IN A TRUNK

Flossie Marshall was Playing Hide and Seek, and Her Hiding Place Almost Became Her Death Chamber.

Mrs. Marshall of Kent Street, Brooklyn, returned last Saturday to her home from Ocean Grove, N. J., where she had spent the Summer. Her trunks followed her and a good part of Monday was spent in opening the trunks and storing their contents away.

While Mrs. Marshall was engaged in this duty her children, Harry, five years old, and Flossie, two years his junior, were playing and taking a childish interest in their mother's occupation. After a while Mrs. Marshall was called away to attend to other household duties, from which she soon returned, and, noticing Flossie's absence, asked the boy where Flossie was. He said she had gone down stairs, but this hardly satisfied the mother, who soon began a search for her little one.

The situation grew more alarming as time went on, and messengers were sent about the neighborhood to continue the search. Finally Mrs. Marshall went to the room where she had been opening her baggage, and there she saw that a trunk which she had left open was closed and that its spring lock had fastened the lid down.

She opened the trunk, and in the bottom, in a small heap, with distorted features and wide-open eyes filled with a terrible look of anguish, was little Flossie in the throes of suffocation. Mrs. Marshall's shrieks brought the servant, who ran in haste for a physician near by. He soon reached the house, and by means of artificial respiration restored the child to consciousness. Her torn and bleeding nails and the marks on the interior of the trunk showed how fierce must have been the child's struggles when she began slowly to suffocate. She must have screamed, but her small voice was drowned, and as considerable noise was made in making the search, the noises made by her were not heard.

Under the doctor's care the child soon revived, and yesterday morning was playing as merrily as ever.

NEW-JERSEY SALOON KEEPERS.

They Are to Assemble for Conference at Paterson Next Tuesday.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 10.—On Tuesday next there will assemble at Paterson the representatives of the 10,000 or 11,000 persons in this State who are interested in the liquor traffic in one way or another. The convention has this year taken on something of a political aspect, because it is to be held two days before the Republican Convention for the nomination of State candidates, and a few days before the Democratic Convention for the same purpose.

President Koehler says, however, that no political action will be taken by the convention. There can be none. When the candidates of the two parties, he says, have been selected the list will be canvassed by the Executive Committee and a circular will be sent to the members of the league notifying them what candidates are most favorable to the interests of the liquor trade.

Mr. Koehler said the election this year was of great importance to the liquor dealers. Several bills affecting the license laws would be introduced at Trenton this Winter, and the election of a Governor favorable to the liquor interests, or at least liberal minded enough to give the dealers a fair chance, was imperative. He quoted the course of Gov. Werts in refusing to sign the repealer of the Disorderly House act, because of minor details of punishment provided by the repealer for the same offenses. This repealer was simply intended to repeal the section which classed saloons selling on Sundays and after hours with houses of ill fame. Because the Governor would not sign the law it had to be changed by omitting the graded punishments for infractions of the law, and when these were omitted and the bill signed the law was found to be unconstitutional. Had Gov. Werts been liberal in his views the present troubles would not have arisen.

Mr. Werts was the author of the famous Werts liquor law which was never favorably looked upon by the saloon keepers. Mr. Koehler would not express a preference between the men whose names have been mentioned for the nominations for Governor. He seemed to think it best the two parties should be allowed to build as they pleased. Among the laws which will be sought to pass it was intimated there was one fixing the minimum and maximum license fees that might be exacted. Mr. Koehler would not definitely outline the bill, but left it to be inferred that the minimum fee would be higher than at present, and the maximum fee lower than under the Werts law. Mr. Koehler said that the convention would bring together more liquor dealers than had ever before gathered in the State, because, in addition to the delegates, there would be a large attendance of members of the local leagues.

There is likely to be another important action in the league shortly. The league advocates the granting of licenses only to the keepers of saloons, and thus seeks to bar out the brewers. In Paterson many, if not a majority, of the saloon licenses are held by the brewers, and the saloon keeper only a percentage. It is thought some means of effectually stopping the practice will be devised.

DR. FREDERICK TROLL A PRISONER

Ex-Superintendent of St. Mark's Hospital Made a Disturbance There.

Dr. Frederick Troll, ex-Superintendent of St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue, who is now living at the Union Square Hotel, was locked up in the Fifth Street Station last night, on the complaint of Dr. Maximilian Rottmael, Secretary to the House Committee of the Hospital. The charge against him was of creating a disturbance in the hospital.

Dr. Troll about nine months ago held the important position of Superintendent of the hospital. Charges were preferred against him, however, before the House Committee by two of the nurses, who accused him of neglecting his stations. The charges were investigated by the committee, and after long deliberation Dr. Troll was paid six months' salary and dismissed. He went away, but returned last night and demanded admittance. Dr. Rottmael was appealed to, and ordered that Dr. Troll be kept out. On being refused admission, the ex-Superintendent became excited. He abused the managers of the hospital, and putting his hand to his hip pocket as though he had a revolver concealed there, threatened to blow out the brains of the servants who were at the door.

A crowd of two or three hundred persons assembled around the institution and amused themselves at the expense of the doctor, who appeared to be intoxicated. Finally a policeman appeared and arrested Dr. Troll. On the way to the station he created trouble by insisting on stopping at the houses of Dr. Jacob Hoffman and Dr. Von Grimm, in Second Avenue, neither of whom, he said, would bail him. He was locked up and will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Portugal's Foreign Minister Dead.

LISBON, Sept. 10.—Senhor Lobo d'Avila, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

Richard Mansfield's Condition.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, was resting comfortably at his home, 104 West Eightieth Street, last night, and was doing as well as could be expected. His condition is not regarded as dangerous.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Henry J. Robinson, a prominent citizen of Buel, N. Y., aged ninety-five years, died yesterday. He was formerly a builder, and constructed, in Gould's shop in Albany, the tender for the first locomotive used on the Albany and Schenectady Railroad, nearly sixty-five years ago.

—Dr. Newton Henrich Ballou, a prominent citizen and physician of Lansingburg, N. Y., died Monday in his eightieth year. He had been for fifty years a practicing physician in Vermont and Northeastern New-York, and was an army surgeon during the war.

—William Murphy of Saginaw, Mich., one of the leading lumbermen of the Northwest, died yesterday at Bangor, Me., aged fifty-one years.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Bloomingdale, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Crystal Spring House burned; loss, $8,000; partially insured.

Pierceton, Ind., Sept. 10.—The business part of this town burned to-day; loss, $50,000.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Panama, (French,) Chabot, Bordeaux Aug. 27, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:33 A. M.

CHICAGO PEOPLE MISLED

A Night of Depression the Result of Bogus Yacht News.

INDIGNANT OVER THEIR DECEPTION

The Associated Press Reports on All Matters Now Subject to Suspicion—Clients Vigorously Protesting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Here, where The Associated Press has its home, there is expressed much disgust at the failure Saturday of its already lame service.

The details of how the reports of the first race between the Defender and Valkyrie III. for the America's Cup were distorted and falsified by The Associated Press were fully known in New-York Saturday night. But here it was not until Sunday morning that the public reached a full realization of how it had been swindled.

Great crowds collected Saturday before the offices of the afternoon newspapers. They watched with interest the supposed progress of the race.

The papers receiving the service of The Associated Press posted bulletins which developments showed to be false.

The papers which are served by The United Press gave the correct news of the situation.

The contradictions were confusing, but when the 5 o'clock edition of The Evening Journal with the headline "Valkyrie in Front," and The Evening Post with the heading "Valkyrie in the Lead," were put upon the street, the crowds that had gathered in front of these offices accepted the statements as true and went home disgusted. They could not understand the elation that influenced those who depended upon The United Press papers.

So much has been said here by the managers of The Associated Press to the effect that theirs is the only reliable news report on earth that the public had begun to believe that there might be some truth in their claims.

When the Sunday morning papers appeared with the real story of the race, the public began to make inquiries.

Then it learned to what extent it had been deceived and swindled by The Associated Press. The comment that resulted must be irritating to the men who have so constantly been telling the Chicago public how great an institution for the gathering and dissemination of the news of the world they controlled. For some time The Evening Journal has been used by the managers of The Associated Press as a vehicle for the dissemination of false statements concerning The United Press. In these stories the public has never manifested much interest. But now that The Evening Journal has been detected in the publication of false news, the resentment of its clientage is quickly manifested.

The managers of The Associated Press are much disgusted with the fiasco for which they say their New-York office is responsible. Their anguish is increased by some of the protests they are receiving daily. Some of the most vigorous of these are from the Canadian papers that were deceived into taking The Associated Press report. It is understood that two of these papers threaten to withdraw from any connection with The Associated Press.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO HIDE THE ERROR.

Associated Press Paper Tries to Throw the Blame Elsewhere.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10.—The following extract from The Republican shows how that paper tried to hedge upon the misleading report of the yacht race made by The Western Press Association:

"To pay out a cable as the steamship followed the yachts and telegraph the details of the race to shore seemed to be a brilliant idea, and yesterday that programme was carried out. The project was much applauded, and so confident were they of securing first news by this method that the largest press associations agreed on getting their bulletins of the progress of the race from this source.

"How or where the mistake was made has not yet been made public, but mistake there was, and a bad one, too. The cable worked perfectly. As the steamer followed the yachts, the cable was paid out of the ship, and every word was carried over it to those anxiously waiting on shore. The bulletins came one after the other, 'The Valkyrie still leads.' The details varied, but the leading fact that the British boat was winning did not. The error was not discovered until the contest was nearly over. Then there was the great confusion.

"Apparently one yacht had been mistaken for the other all the way round. Other solutions were not so charitable. The Western Union furnished its own bulletins of the race, and they gave the Defender the lead all the way. The above facts account for the conflicting bulletins shown by The Republican and Evening Times yesterday during the progress of the race. The Republican used The Western Union bulletins."

"The Associated Press dispatches printed here repeatedly gave the Valkyrie the advantage on all points, and the local papers carrying that report had for headlines, "Valkyrie Leads."

After the last regular edition had been placed on the streets an extra was thrown out containing this startling dispatch: "5:30 P. M.—Defender wins." The Evening Post had a correct and intelligent series of bulletins announcing the progress of the race, and the announcement of the finish came twenty minutes ahead of the other association report.

COMMENT OF THE PAPERS.

What the Papers Say About The Associated Press.

From The Rochester Union.

What a boast, and what an outcome! Throughout the world, wherever news agencies are connected with the Western wildcat Chicago fake concern, the people were fooled by it, and the popular indignation is as great in London as in New-York. Chicago, the headquarters of the concern, was victimized with the rest. We have before us the 5 o'clock editions of the Chicago evening members, giving victory to the British yacht. Victor S. Lawson, owner of The Chicago News and President of the wild-cat concern, felt that there was something wrong about its reports, and wired the New-York office, only to be answered, "You mind your own business. We are running this race."

Melville E. Stone of Chicago, the General Manager of the concern, experienced anguish which knew no bounds when the fact of the fake broke upon him, and he sent the following dispatch to the New-York end of his line: "The Associated Press has been set back in the West five years by this awful blunder."

The fake concern has been set back not merely five years, but for all time. It is dead beyond hope of resurrection, and the members will run from it like rats from a sinking ship if they expect the public to put any confidence in their news columns hereafter.

From The Pittsburg Leader.

It was a sorry spectacle, indeed, that the self-styled Associated Press made of itself in reporting the international yacht race on Saturday. After having vaunted and boasted of its superior facilities for news-gathering and news-spreading, it dished up to its representatives all over the country the poorest, most inaccurate account of a nautical event or, in fact, any other incident of public interest, that has ever appeared in the public prints. It eclipsed even its own record for unreliability and mendacity. Having told at least ten times in twenty lines of its introductory to the race of the marvelous and expansive facilities that had been placed at its disposal for the great spin of the Defender and Valkyrie III., the "matchless" Associated Press proceeded to unfold the most ridiculous yarn it has ever concocted—a yarn that would have put to blush that delightful narrator of falsehoods, the late Munchausen. It began by telling how the Valkyrie outdistanced the Defender at the start, which was true, providing that the Associated Press anticipated this fact correctly, as it did the execution of the Chicago Anarchists five minutes before the Sheriff of Cook County sprung the trap. In this instance, as in that, it foretold accurately what was to happen. But in following up the race, the Associated Press insisted on keeping the Valkyrie ahead and humiliating the Defender of the America's Cup. From start to finish it misrepresented the facts, and even at the close of the race, when everybody knew that the Defender had won gloriously, the Associated Press dispatches still stuck to the lie that Uncle Sam had been defeated.

On the other hand, The United Press, which supplies The Leader with its superb news service, made no idle boasts, but simply reported the race as it occurred. Every word in its unrivaled report was true, written and flashed over the wire just as the matter occurred. After this signal defeat it will be a nine-days' wonder if the Associated Press has the audacity to say anything more about "matchless service."

From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

The bulletins of the race between the Defender and the Valkyrie III, posted in this city on Saturday by The Morning News and The Every Evening respectively were as different as it was possible to make them. The Morning News, which is served by The United Press, posted but few bulletins, yet they were accurate. The bulletins posted by The Every Evening, which is served by The Associated Press, were grossly inaccurate from beginning to end. Some one blundered terribly, and the crowd on Fifth Street was regaled with detailed dispatches stating how the Valkyrie was leading, was half a mile or more ahead of the Defender, and every indication of the English boat winning. At 5:33 o'clock, The Morning News announced to the people gathered in front of its office that the Defender had won the race. The Fifth Street bulletin board did not contain that information until nearly half an hour later, the previous dispatch announcing that the Valkyrie was ahead. When the truth became known, the crowd flocked to the office of The Morning News.

Not only was The Every Evening deceived by The Associated Press, but The New-York World, The Washington Star, two of the most boastful Philadelphia newspapers, and many others in different parts of the country as well. After they had been regaled with bulletins telling how the Valkyrie was ahead, they were astounded to receive a dispatch announcing that the Defender had won. The fall was terrible, and there was no explanation to be made. They had been deceived by some one, and in turn thousands of other persons were deceived. It was one of the most colossal blunders ever heard of since the modern newspaper was created. How it happened is not yet explained at this writing, but that it did happen the whole world knows. The English people were told that the Valkyrie was leading, but The United Press disabused their minds when the truth was flashed across the ocean by that association.

The Morning News may not have its own special leased wire, and it may not claim the credit of being the best paper between the Bays, yet it gets there just the same. When you see it on the bulletin board of The Morning News, it is so.

From The Chicago Dispatch.

One of the most notable news victories scored in recent years was won by The United Press Saturday in giving to the reading public the earliest and only authentic account of the Defender's great triumph over the English racer Valkyrie III.

The United Press handled the news of that event as it does all others—fully, promptly, and accurately. It did nothing unusual. But The Associated Press utterly failed to secure the news of the race. In the first place, The Associated Press "news" was about two hours late. In the second place, the inexperienced and untrained reporters employed by The Associated Press were hopelessly at sea, and could not distinguish the Defender from the Valkyrie. All the Associated Press bulletins and dispatches gave the English boat the lead until the Defender put her nose across the line, a winner by eight minutes. The Associated Press papers fully believed that Dunraven's yacht had won, until The United Press papers, with full details of the race, appeared upon the street. The Associated Press dispatches not only gave the race to the wrong boat, but hopelessly mixed all the details. They had the Valkyrie round the stakeboat before the Defender, and three-quarters of an hour before either yacht reached it. The official time shows, as The United Press stated, that the Defender had three minutes lead in turning the stakeboat.

Not content with its complete mix-up on this side of the Atlantic, The Associated Press carried its horrid work across to Europe and had all England rejoicing over Valkyrie's great victory, for a time. It was the greatest fiasco ever scored by a press association.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The United Press newspaper work touching Saturday's great battle of the yachts in New-York Harbor was a piece of prompt and reliable news service in a trying emergency that emphasizes the easy superiority of The United Press telegraphic service over all competition. Two of our Maine contemporaries, who, unfortunately, do not possess this superior news service, on Saturday evening published this lamentable fake: "The Valkyrie winning." Nobody who was so fortunate as to possess a copy of last Saturday's Evening Journal went home in any doubt that the Yankee yacht was in victorious fettle. In our first edition of Saturday we forecasted victory for the American yacht from the relative positions of the two contestants on the first leg of the course. In our last edition the news showed the Defender to have got there safely. 'Tis an excellent thing for the reporter of a yacht race to be in the vicinity of the race.

The thanks of all friends of accuracy in the news are due to The United Press for their successful efforts in exhausting the resources of enterprise without impoverishing veracity.

From The Lowell (Mass.) Mail.

The yacht race on Saturday was a perplexing and unsatisfactory thing to people in Post Office Square. For a couple of hours they could not tell which way the race was going. The Sun's bulletin read Valkyrie first, last, and always, with evidently no show at all for the American boat. Right opposite, The Courier-Citizen bulletin boards had the two yachts playing see-saw, one yacht being now ahead and a few moments later the other. A little further up, The News began to put out some bulletins, but it got so disgusted at the contradictory character of those coming in that it ceased posting bulletins for a long time, until finally it managed to get a correct bulletin of the close race.

Some of the news bureaus were evidently much at fault, and it looked at one time as if the two yachts had got so mixed up that those manipulating the wires one way could not tell between them. The Mail had the benefit of a service which was as nearly correct as it was possible to have a service, for it was sent principally from The United Press tug. Thus The Mail bulletins at all times gave a good idea of the race.

From The Newport Daily News.

The opinion prevailed Saturday in some quarters that certain dispatches sent out concerning the race were for effect in sporting circles, but there is no evidence that such was the case. It was a monumental blunder on the part of the so-called "Associated Press," and nothing more. Papers relying upon its dispatches were beaten Saturday in the race for news more badly than was the Valkyrie. The bulletins to The Daily News were substantially correct from start to finish, as was to be expected.

About all that was known for a certainty was that The United Press had told its customers the truth, and that the papers which it served had given the people facts, where The Western Associated Press had been dealing out fiction.

From The Des Moines News.

The superiority of The United Press service was effectually demonstrated again on Saturday, when it told the story of the Defender-Valkyrie III. race all over the country with a promptness and accuracy which has never been surpassed. While The Associated Press had the Valkyrie leading throughout the race, The United Press told just when the Valkyrie ceased to lead, and all the details. The News prints The United Press dispatches, and so it never gets left.

From The Haverhill Gazette.

The Gazette again distanced all competition in the report from the yacht race Saturday by its excellent telegraphic service, which is furnished by The United Press, the greatest news gathering association in the world. The prompt service given by The United Press aided in giving a full report of the race and finish to thousands in Northern Essex, in the only extra which was published in this section.

From The Newport Herald, Associated Press Newspaper.

The bulletins received by The Herald came from The Associated Press and should have been reliable. But after the start they somehow got the two boats mixed up, and to the last insisted that the Valkyrie was in the lead. The cause of the mistaken identity was due to the mist.

The New "Imperatrice"

among FLINT'S Fine Furniture is the most artistic saver of space yet invented. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

VICTORIES FOR MR. PLATT

Continued from Page 1.

Republican State Convention. If this proves true, it will be an overturning indeed.

The colored Republicans, who control a large number of the west side election districts in the Twenty-fifth, threw their strength almost solidly against Mr. Hedges. Caleb Sims, the colored leader in the Twenty-eighth Election District, won his fight over Mr. Hedges's men by a vote of 35 to 26, and the important thing about this is that the election district has eight votes in the Assembly District Convention. In the Thirtieth Election District Charles W. Anderson's Platt ticket won by 45 to 4. The Twenty-seventh Election District was carried by Mr. Hedges by 21 to 11. The Thirty-seventh Election District, James W. Auten's own, was carried by Mr. Auten over Dr. P. H. Murphy by 19 to 9. With one exception, all of the colored election districts went for Mr. Platt. The exclusion of E. S. Flow from the James G. Blaine Club, which is controlled by Mr. Hedges, is responsible in part for the colored bolt.

Mr. Hedges made his headquarters last night at the Blaine Club, in East Twenty-fourth Street. Several of his Captains called there. Most of them had a sorry story to tell.

"If we had a few votes more we would have 'done them up,'" was the usual introductory remark.

Mr. Hedges said late in the evening that it would not be possible to tell how the district had actually gone until Thursday night's convention. He said also that the primary in the Sims election district was to be made the subject of a contest. He was convinced that many of the men who had voted there did not live in the district. It looked very gloomy for Mr. Hedges.

Colored men in the district charged that Mr. Hedges's opponents had used money.

There was a hard fight in the Twenty-eighth District, where Edward Lauterbach headed the delegates, with Henry C. Adee and Christian Herrlich. Against them on the Brookfield side was the ticket headed by Benjamin C. Oppenheimer, Michael Sherry, and Carl P. Schmitt.

At the headquarters of the Brookfield men in the clubhouse of the Patriotic Club, however, Mr. Oppenheimer said that he had received returns on fifteen election districts out of twenty-nine, and that ten of these had gone for Brookfield. Mr. Oppenheimer said that he was hopeful of seven more districts for his ticket, which would make seventeen of the twenty-nine for Brookfield.

Although Mr. Lauterbach lives in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, he ran on the ticket in the Twenty-eighth, and there was some talk in the Brookfield headquarters about "carpetbagging."

Mr. Oppenheimer said: "I think that we will win in the district, and that the people will make a vigorous protest against the 'carpetbagging' campaign of Lauterbach." When asked what he based his estimate of carrying seventeen of the election districts upon, Mr. Oppenheimer seemed rather at sea, and acknowledged finally that the matter was very much in doubt.

A block further on, at the headquarters of the Platt people, in the Twenty-eighth District Republican Club, John H. Gunner had a different story to tell. "We win by a good margin," he said, "and we allow every doubtful district to the other side."

Mr. Gunner then showed the official returns that he had received, which showed that the Platt people elected forty-seven delegates, and that they allowed forty-two to Oppenheimer, which included the doubtful districts. There is but one district to hear from, and this would not alter the result, Mr. Gunner said. There will be three contests.

There were lively times around 272 Grand Street, the headquarters of the Eighth Assembly District, last night. The polling began at 7 o'clock, and ex-Police Commissioner Murray, the leader of the District, was early on hand. The Platt ticket, according to Commissioner Murray, met with no opposition except in the Eleventh Election District.

The Brookfield men were assembled at 106 Forsyth Street, which was the regular polling place for the Eleventh Election District. The Platt men wanted to be present at the primaries and have their inspectors at the polls, but William H. Van Norden, who is Captain of the District, objected and asked to have the credentials of the opposing side produced. A regular war of words ensued, and the services of Acting Police Captain Sheehan of the Eldridge Street Station had to be called in. The followers of Mr. Murray were finally ejected from the polling place. It required eight policemen to do this, and a great crowd collected in the block.

John J. O'Brien, an Inspector of Elections, at 106 Forsyth Street, and a Brookfield man, said he was assaulted by a gang of Platt men early in the evening at the corner of Broome and Forsyth Streets. O'Brien's face was badly cut, and his head was bandaged.

"I know the men who assaulted me," he said, "and will swear out warrants against them to-morrow. They have said they are going to 'do me up' to-night."

Ex-Commissioner Murray was very indignant at the way in which his followers had been ejected from the polling place.

"I have received returns," said he, "from twenty-five out of the twenty-six elections districts, and in only one election district—the Eleventh—have the returns been unfavorable to me. The police interfered in this district, and all the contestants were ejected by force, and they would not permit our votes to be received. When the matter comes before the Assembly District Convention a protest and contest will be made."

The following was the ticket which the Brookfield men elected to all conventions in the Eleventh Election District: William H. Van Norden, Samuel Lewis, and William A. Sisk.

The Platt men had the following ticket: Delegates to the State Convention—Nicolaus Elenz, William F. Kall, and Jacob Marks; Delegates to the County Convention—William F. Kall, Louis H. Rowe, and William Reinshagan; Delegates to the Senatorial Convention—Nicolaus Elenz, William F. Kall, and William Reinshagan; Delegates to Nominate a Candidate for Member of the Assembly—Jacob Marks, William F. Kall, and Adolf Glueckman.

Both sides claim that their men are elected.

In the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, called the home of the administration, because the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, the City Chamberlain, Gen. Collis, and a number of other prominent supporters of Mayor Strong live there, the Platt men made a stiff fight, but do not claim to have won. This Assembly district is peculiar in the fact that there are no political clubs in the district where the results could be received, and therefore an official statement was impossible last night.

It was stated, however, that there had been a scheme on the part of the Brookfield faction to defeat Mr. Lauterbach in his own election district, where he ran as a delegate, although he is the choice of the Twenty-eighth District, as delegate to the State Convention, and will be elected from this district to-morrow night. In spite of the alleged scheme, he came out of the election district fight with flying colors, and five other election districts in the immediate neighborhood went for Mr. Platt. In the lower end of the district, however, the Brookfield strength came out, and it is more than likely from indications that Brookfield wins in the Assembly

THE VALKYRIE FINISHES IN THE LEAD

Continued from Page 3.

John Habershaw, Adrien Iselin, Charles Chumar, C. Floyd Jones.

Henry R. Wolcott of Denver, Arthur Moore, James W. Gladdin, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Paul G. Thebaud, Chandos Fulton, Chales H. Ulrich, James G. Agar, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hall, Mrs. Le Duc, Henry Hendricks, R. W. G. Welling, Miss Belle Garrison Arnott, Randolph Hurry, William Carey.

Roosevelt Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler, Miss Alice Mandelick, Henry Lippitt, John P. Windolph, James W. Ridgway, Capt. J. Belden Rogers, Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mrs. H. Arthur, Miss Vandercleef, Mrs. William Trenholm, W. H. Appleton, Mrs. Frederick W. Everett, Mrs. E. A. Kelly, Major Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton C. Hoppin, Mrs. Abram D. Henry, Miss Ida C. Reed, Miss Keyser, John H. Breslin, H. N. Bucknall, Henry Englekie, Frank E. Day, F. H. Davis, W. E. Eustin, A. M. Trasnell, F. A. Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Geer, Miss Geer, Harry H. Holbrook, H. R. Harper, A. C. Hayden, C. B. Henricks, L. O. Jones, A. L. Jennings, Arthur Austin, J. C. Ayer, H. N. Alden, J. W. Auchincloss, T. A. Brownson, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Sayles, V. L. Brook, Dr. Trowbridge, John A. Brooks, H. A. Bishop, A. B. Clark, A. N. Calhoun, H. M. Cook, E. R. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crolnese, J. M. Davis, Albert Darling, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Buchanan, Commodore M. N. Brownson, Mrs. Fred W. Ebeleth, Albson Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Miers, Alonzo B. Jones, R. Colish, T. J. Lovejoy, W. A. Parry, Mrs. MacMurray, M. R. Schuyler, James Ross, Henry Steers, Stephen Peabody, J. N. Winslow.

YACHTSMEN ON THE GAY HEAD.

A Large Party Out to See the Second Battle of the Crack Cutters.

The Atlantic Yacht Club members and their guests went out to see the race yesterday on board the Gay Head, and they will do so every day that there is a contest between the Defender and Valkyrie. The Gay Head left New-York at 9 o'clock, and the clubhouse at 9:40, and got out to the lightship just in time to see the start. All on board this fine steamer were ardent yachtsmen, and great care has been taken in handling the boat to give the racers every chance possible, and at the same time to allow those on board to have a good view of the race. No complaint could possibly be made about the Gay Head ever getting in the way, and those on board had such an excellent view of the contest that before going ashore they invariably thanked Capt. G. M. Daggett and Pilot Thomas Conley for the way the boat has been handled.

Those on board yesterday were not near enough to see the foul, and they thought it was another mishap happened to the Defender. They were a glum crowd as the Valkyrie kept drawing away on the beat to windward, but most of them thought it was right that the Englishman should get one race after his journey across the Atlantic. When the Defender began to draw up on the Valkyrie, excitement was intense, and the yachts were watched every inch of the way from the second mark in.

One of the most enthusiastic "rooters" on board was Gen. T. L. Watson. He is so patriotic that he wouldn't give the Englishman a race under any consideration, and all the way home he was rooting his hardest for the Defender to win. Gen. Watson, by his friends, was likened to a famous Texas goat, who let his pluck run away with his good judgment, and when he got to the city last night he was a loser to the extent of several cold bottles. John L. Bliss and George Church, the two indefatigable members of the Regatta Committee, looked after the wants and comfort of the passengers on board the Gay Head, and it is doubtful if those on any excursion boat that went out of New-York yesterday had a better time than those on the Gay Head.

There is quite a galaxy of nautical talent on board, and any of the passengers who want to know anything about the way the yachts are sailing, about the rules, or about anything connected with the race, can always get it explained at the pilot house. Capt. Grafton M. Daggett is the skipper of the Gay Head. Thomas Conley is the pilot who steers her all over the course. Others on board are Capt. Owen S. Manter and Capt. Weber, two well-known pilots; Capt. Marshall of the steamer Monohansett, and Ensign Albert L. Pierce of the Massachusetts Naval Battalion. With such a crowd of skippers it is hardly likely that the boat could go far wrong.

To-morrow morning and on all race days to come the Gay Head will leave the Atlantic Yacht Club dock at Bay Ridge at 9:30 o'clock instead of 9:40.

Among those on the Gay Head were Gen. and Mrs. T. L. Watson, Thomas W. Pearsall, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, the Rev. William H. Lewis, Mrs. Frederick T. Adams, Mr. William E. Pearl, Mrs. Pearl, Miss Anna Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. Guy A. Ward, Mr. Ernest Groesbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Bliss, Miss Natalie Bliss, John Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sutton, Miss Flossie Sutton, Col. A. P. Ketchum, Commodore Foote of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, B. H. Nicoll, Herman Unger, John Mac Sawyer, H. S. Paterson, J. H. Griesel, Stephen Loines, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Arnold, Miss Lowndes, B. Browne, Jr., E. A. Haven, H. C. Wintringham, R. H. Bannister, M. D. Gotham, W. A. Conover, G. J. Wells, O. C. Ferris, R. Taylor, B. A. Jackson, P. H. Jeannot, A. H. Van Brunt, C. C. Conlin.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dunbar, Alexander T. Goodwin, W. Patterson, Dudley Avery, Robert J. Easton, C. Hegeman, J. Hegeman, Charles H. Lory, Robert G. Hilton, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, Dr. H. T. Talmadge, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, W. C. Jessup, C. C. Hine, J. W. Spicer, G. T. Woodhull, E. M. Watson, Miss S. L. McNulty, Miss L. L. Lassey.

Mrs. W. Crittenton, O. Drake Smith, A. F. Popham, J. B. Shaler, Henry C. Watson, Miss Emily Compton Little, Frank V. Ketcham, J. W. Halsted, H. T. Hayward, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Morse, Capt. John J. Phelps, Prof. and Mrs. Ira H. Woolson, Miss E. M. Hutchinson.

Dr. Ed. Mabley, Joseph Reeves, Jr., W. Bischoff, Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy; A. G. Upham, W. Bianchi, Dr. W. L. Savage, J. F. Carrigan, F. C. Brower, H. B. Harding, H. A. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. James Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Johnson, A. D. King, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Voegele, Major W. A. Wilkens, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bertuch, Miss E. D. Greenfield, Mayor David L. Parker of New-Bedford, W. P. Covel of the New-Bedford Yacht Club, Robert Franklin Straine of the Country Club, Boston, and Charles A. Lamson of Beverly, Mass.

SIGHTSEERS ON YORKTOWN.

Some of Those Who Viewed the Racing from the Old Dominion Steamer.

On the Old Dominion Line steamer Yorktown were some 700 excursionists, many of them from the Old Dominion State. Members of the Colonial Club of New-York were also on board. Some of those on board were:

L. Y. l'Hommedieu, Edward Bell, Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore Cramp of Philadelphia, J. H. Gould, E. L. Owen, D. Winants, W. L. Guillaudeu, William Rowland, Capt. Cameron of steamer Teutonic, G. T. Holliston, J. L. Thompson, Troy, N. Y.; F. W. Von Stade, W. H. Gandy, Trenton, N. J.; W. W. Bennett, Bay Ridge, L. I.; W. P. Warren, Alfred Renshaw, and G. S. Robinson, Troy, N. Y.; J. De Winter, L. L. Littauer, R. S. McEwan, Troy, N. Y.; E. Hill, South Norwalk, Conn.; A. Rohe, E. W. Wilson.

F. C. Page, Cranford, N. J.; J. W. Williams, Hempstead, L. I.; N. Bchroem, J. P. Phelps, Oswego, N. Y.; the Rev. T. M. Killeen, Bayonne, N. J.; N. H. Sandford, Goshen, N. Y.; S. W. Whittemore, East Orange, N. J.; R. H. Williams, H. E. Plympton, A. H. Emett, R. G. Abercrombie, Irvington, N. Y.; E. C. Dennison, F. J. Cuthbertson, E. M. Curtis, M. Robinson, Philadelphia; G. H. Janeway, S. L. Armstrong, E. C. Zabriskie.

Dr. De Munde, Bensonhurt, L. I.; O. M. Beach, S. A. Clark, R. M. Andrews, J. S. Rodman; J. F. Vanderbeck, Jersey City, N. J.; Thomas Oakes, Bloomfield, N. J.; H. Munson; A. Buchanan, Mrs. S. W. Brown, S. B. Baldieman, and C. W. Johnston, Holyoke, Mass.; S. Conde, Oswego, N. Y.; J. H. B. Crosby, Plainfield, N. J.; R. V. Norris, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Theodore Coe, Newark, N. J.; J. L. Keegan, Peter McDonnell, S. Kirkham; J. R. Wilson, Brooklyn; G. D. King; Frank Hall, Ridgefield, N. J.; L. F. Brann, Paterson, N. J.; J. P. Wheeler, Hartford, Conn.; T. S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va.; E. Niemeyer, Staten Island, N. Y.; J. Elliott Shaw, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. H. Kissam, B. W. Tauction; H. W. Emerson, Wilmington, N. C.; W. L. Durr, Port Jervis, N. Y.; C. A. Johnston, New-Providence, N. J.

Mrs. Davis and R. G. Breves, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; W. S. Hilton, Newburg, N. Y.; G. Williamson, Jersey City, N. J.; F. H. Hazelton, Brooklyn; T. C. Wallace, Montclair, N. J.; G. W. Seybold, Logansport, Ind.; J. E. Stanton, New-Bedford, Mass.; W. H. Belknap, Peekskill, N. Y.; A. Henderson; J. M. Seymour, Newark, N. J.; N. L. Hodges, Boston, Mass.; E. P. Avery, New-Haven, Conn.; S. Hopkins; G. W. Richardson, Newburyport, Mass.; W. J. Kelley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; L. G. Munn, Coffee Exchange; G. Butler; W. Weldon, Cohoes, N. Y.; F. T. Van Buren, and T. Nash.

W. E. Dwyer, S. Robinson, Jr., Cornwall, N. Y.; C. W. Ballard; M. L. Ward, Newark, N. J.; J. Ira Cole, Norwalk, Conn.; G. McIntosh, Norfolk, Va.; F. B. Schrau, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. B. Hawley, Bridgeport, Conn.; P. S. Holmes, Covington, Ky.; E. F. Pierson, Ramapo, N. J.; George Morrison, Cranford, N. J.; C. H. Stiles, Newark, N. J.; W. B. Harris, Stony Cove, N. Y.; W. Davidson, Montreal, Canada; C. E. Bewes, Plymouth, England; G. Isaacs; W. E. Parsons, Springfield, Mass.; W. B. McIlvane Baltimore, Md.; W. S. Muzzy, Paterson, N. J.; W. H. Ashton, Warrenton, Va.; A. H. Ames, Oswego, N. Y.; E. P. Moore; W. J. Hull, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. M. H. Miranda, Charles Benedict.

THE PATROL DOWN THE BAY.

Does Good Work in Warning Encroaching Excursion Boats.

The police boat Patrol in command of Acting Inspector Brooks and Capt. Copeland, started down for the race at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from Pier A with a small party of guests. None of the Police Commissioners were on board. President Roosevelt had to go to Buffalo to deliver a speech. Commissioner Andrews witnessed the yacht race from the Patrol last Saturday, and became so seasick that he evidently had no desire to run the risk of a similar experience. The other two Commissioners are apparently not yachting enthusiasts.

Among those who were on the police boat were Major Kipp, clerk of the Police Board; George Hoperoft, clerk in the Chief's office; ex-Health Officer Jenkins, and Police Surgeons Gorman and Williams. The latter were aboard officially, in case their services should be required on any of the excursion fleet. The boat was late in reaching the course, and the start had been made when the white yachts were first sighted.

The police boat took up a position abreast of the racers and acted as an adjunct to the patrol yachts in warning the excursion fleet from approaching too near the big yachts. The crowding of last Saturday was not repeated yesterday, most of the excursion boats keeping at a respectable distance.

On the home trip the Patrol was signaled by the small steam yacht owned by Charles R. Flint. The police boat went to the yacht's assistance. "We have lost our rudder," shouted the yacht's Captain. The small craft was unmanageable. The offer of a tow was accepted, and a line was with difficulty attached.

The Patrol towed the Nada a short distance, when she was relieved of her burden by the Tolnette.

THE ENGLISH YACHTSMEN RETICENT

Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore Would Not Talk of the Accident.

To those adherents of the Valkyrie whose faith has lived in honest doubt as to the superiority of the Defender over the British racer, the result of yesterday's contest was unsatisfactory, judging from the reticence which the English people saw fit to maintain. The Baltic, The New-York Times tug, steamed twice around the British boat. As she appeared on the starboard hand, Capt. Cranfield and Capt. Sycamore hastened to the opposite side. The Baltic went around to port, and immediately both Captains dived below.

Representatives from both yachts went aboard the committee's boat as soon as that vessel appeared. All information concerning the protest was refused by members of the committee.

The Defender was hailed, and Mr. W. Butler Duncan replied. When asked if the boat's mast was sprung, he said that the topmast was sprung, but that the mast was all right. In reply to another question, he said that the Defender would be ready for the race to-morrow, as scheduled. He refused to say whose fault had caused the mishap.

Mr. Iselin was seen after the race and asked if the boom of the Valkyrie carried away the topmast shroud. He said that it did, and that it carried away the jaws of the starboard spreader. When asked if the Valkyrie was not bearing down upon him, he replied:

"I do not care to make any statement until I have laid the case before the committee."

Mr. Iselin said that he expected to be able to replace the topmast with a new spar to-day.

PLEASED WITH THE RESULT.

Mr. Brand, Owner of Spruce IV., Sees the Race.

Among the guests aboard the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's special steamer yesterday was Mr. J. Arthur Brand, who has arrived in New-York with his half-rater, Spruce IV., to sail for the Seawanhaka's international cup for small yachts. With him was his friend, Mr. De G. Lee and his paid hand, Tom Wade. These three English visitors were in a cheerful mood as the steamer returned to Pier 26. It looked as though they were the only cheerful persons on board, for the rest of the passengers were as glum of countenance as undertakers.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Brand, as a reporter for The New-York Times assisted him down the cleats of a pile in preference to waiting for a turn at the gangplank, "we've had a very pleasant day; but, perhaps, we had better stay ashore on Thursday, or we may not return in such cheerful spirits. I saw Valkyrie win, anyway, and that pleasure cannot be taken from me.

"I don't know what went wrong with Defender. We were too far away to make out distinctly what sort of accident had happened, and we did not see the foul. Defender is a wonderful boat in the leeward work, and it's a thousand pities that anything marred the symmetry of the race. I should like to see Valkyrie win, if she is going to win, without hitch or protest of any sort."

When asked if he had any opinion to give of the manner in which Valkyrie had been sailed, Mr. Brand said: "She was handled admirably, but it seemed to me that her baloon jib was not of any benefit to her. I should be inclined to say that it was actually a detriment. Otherwise I found no fault with her."

In speaking of the excursion fleet, Mr. Brand said: "What a remarkable number of boats followed the yachts! Looking at the excursion fleet from a little distance suggested a small manufacturing town, with black works and smoking chimneys. Those three-deck steamboats are wonderful affairs to English eyes. We have nothing of that sort on the other side.

"I think the excursion fleet behaved very well, and I could not see that the yachts were interfered with. The Guyandotte certainly was never at any time near them."

Mr. Lee had no opinion to give about the accident to the Defender, because he was too far away to see what took place. "It is too bad," said he, "that any accident should happen, and it is a pity that the Valkyrie could not have won without a protest. I never saw so many steamboats in one place before in my life. It is wonderful what interest Americans take in these races."

"The Defender is a great boat off the wind," said Tom Wade. "She did pick up the Valkyrie hand over hand after they got around the first mark. I should like to see her win again, but I'm not laying any money on it. I can't forget the beating she got in the first race."

THE BLUNDER WAS INEXCUSABLE.

Associated Press Incompetency Condemned by a Client.

TOLEDO, Sept. 10.—The Blade, the local organ of The Chicago Associated Press, in an editorial on The Associated Press report of Saturday's yacht race, says:

"We can see no possible reason for this phenomenal blunder committed by The Associated Press. We can imagine no possible excuse. Had we supposed the greatest newsgathering organization in the world could not report the race correctly, we should have arranged for a special service under our own control, and then we should have been certain of its reliability. As it is, we shall see that the subsequent races of the contest are reported correctly and promptly to The Blade."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Department officials here manifested the greatest interest in the second day's yacht race, and asked for and received United Press bulletins over their special wires. The bulletin board of The Washington Times, receiving United Press dispatches, was surrounded by a large crowd all the afternoon, while the office of its opposite neighbor, The Star, which published and indorsed The Associated Press "fake" of Saturday last, was almost deserted.

COMMENTS OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Yachts Beautifully Matched and Races Interesting.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Daily Graphic, commenting upon the result of to-day's race for the America's Cup between the Defender and the Valkyrie, will say to-morrow, that, however slight the damage sustained by the American boat in being fouled just before the start-gun was fired, it was probably sufficient to affect the result of the contest.

The Morning Post, which prints the report furnished by the Reuter Telegram Company, will say that after Mr. Iselin had made a protest both yachts ignored the recall signal. It is clear, The Post will further say, that both boats were disqualified in failing to obey the committee's signal.

The Daily News will say it is evident that the Defepder and the Valkyrie III. are beautifully matched, and that this fact promises to make the races between them interesting to the very end.

The Sandard will say that the first two races have thrown very little light upon the respective merits of the yachts, and the final result is still an open question.

The Passengers Delighted.

The steamer Mount Hope of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat Company, fairly outdid herself yesterday. Her passengers were delighted with the view which her Captain gave them of the great race. She was with the yachts at the start, on hand at each turn, and immediately beside the stake boats at the finish.

The Mount Hope is exclusive, and will not be sold beyond her prescribed limit. Leaves Pier 18 North River, 9:30 A. M. A fine orchestra is on board, and first-class refreshments are served.

THE BIG CHICAGO CANAL AND THE LAKES

Possible Effect upon the Water Level and Its Repairment.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Frank W. Hawley, Vice President of the Niagara Falls Cataract General Electric Company, is deeply interested in the question as to whether the opening of the Chicago Drainage Canal will lower the present lake levels. He is of the opinion that the taking of large quantities of water from the lakes will necessarily cause a shrinkage, but he thinks that the drainage canal is of an importance so extreme that it should not be interfered with, and that the United States and Canada should appoint a joint commission to look into every phase of the possibilities of lower water in the harbors of the great lakes, and arrange for their being deepened by dredging wherever necessary.

He is also of the opinion that the cost of keeping harbors navigable where lower water levels may interfere with the shipping interest should be borne by the Government, as he considers the Chicago canal a matter of National benefit, for it will do much for the Mississippi Valley and open a great waterway from the Gulf Stream to the lakes.

Mr. Hawley has been in Chicago making a careful inspection of the improvements going on and studying the possibilities of lake levels. He is about to equip boats on the Erie Canal so that they can be moved by electricity, and low water in the lakes means a falling off in the artificial waterway on which he operates.

"Chicago has not only placed a new river on the map," said Mr. Hawley, "but is opening a possible highway for the shipping of the world. I think that this is the first instance in which a sewer has been invested with commercial importance, or its flow been harnessed for power purposes. The question what effect the diverting of immense quantities of water from the lakes will have upon the levels is a very serious one. My idea is that there may be a fall of from five to ten inches, which would materially affect the shipping interests, for it might destroy harbors and render rivers now navigable useless, unless by some arrangement a plan of dredging can be entered into so that present depths can be maintained.

"A remedy is at hand in prompt Congressional aid, if it can be secured. A joint commission from the United States and Canadian Governments, fortified with an appropriation, would soon set things to rights if the engineers are correct in their theory that lake levels will fall the moment the drainage canal is opened.

"The St. Lawrence River is to-day many feet lower than it has been for a quarter of a century, yet the lakes are not far from normal, and the flow over Niagara is little impaired. It is fortunate that this condition did not occur the year after the opening of Chicago's great canal. In New-York State cities diverting water for domestic purposes are responsible to mill owners for the detriment of their business. Again, if the Erie Canal overflows its banks and floods a potato patch, the owner usually recovers at a rate that savors of exemplary damages.

"There is another interesting qestion of water levels in connection with the proposed canal from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, whereby water would be diverted from the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, Lake Erie, and Niagara Falls. As a matter of fact, the only way these questions can be determined and settled is by a practical test and active operation. I don't see any other."

The Cabinet Lincoln Wanted.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Judge Joseph Gillespie of Chicago was a firm friend of Lincoln, and went to Springfield to see him shortly before his departure for the inauguration.

"Lincoln," said Judge Gillespie, "feared he was not the man for the great position and the great event which confronted him. Untried in National affairs, unversed in international diplomacy, unacquainted with the men who were foremost and had been foremost in the politics of the Nation, he groaned when he saw the inevitable war of the rebellion coming on. And it was in humility of spirit that he told me he believed the American people had made a mistake.

"In the course of our conversation he told me if he could select his Cabinet from the old bar that had traveled the circuit with him in the early days, he believed he could avoid war or settle it without a battle, even after the fact of secession.

"'But, Mr. Lincoln,' said I, 'those old lawyers were all Democrats.'

"'I know it,' was the reply. 'But I would rather have Democrats whom I know than Republicans I don't know.'"

Patriotic Course of New-York Banks.

From The Boston Transcript.

The President of one of the National banks of New-York which holds a large amount of gold says his institution will willingly furnish its share of the gold necessary to keep the gold reserve in the National Treasury above the one-hundred-million-dollar limit. The National banks of the metropolis have generally been conducted on a patriotic basis.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Entries for the picnic and games of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association close Thursday next with John T. Norton, P. O. box 611, New-York City. The open events are 100-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard novice, running high jump, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 100-yard dash, open to members of the association only, and a half-mile championship, open only to members of the New-York and Brooklyn Police, Fire, and Post Office departments.

—Entries for "Billy" Madden's boxing and athletic show, to be held at Ambrose Park, are coming in very rapidly. Among those who have entered for the boxing championships and boxers' bicycle race are "Jack" Skelly, Casper Leon, and John Docharty. George Pearson, the champion walker of America, is open to walk any one on this occasion. Geneso Pabri, the champion of Italy, and Dominio Straerli, the champion of Sicily, will appear in a broad sword competition on horseback.

—There will be a revolver match Wednesday night in the gallery of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, between Acting Sergeant W. E. Petty of the New-York police force, the amateur revolver champion, and Lieut. Sumner Paine of Boston. The match will be shot at fifty-yards range, with .38 calibre revolvers, and the conditions call for 100 shots per man, each string of six shots to be fired within a time limit of one minute.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 10.—Passed East—Steam yachts Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Magnolia, Henry Belknap; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Aquilo, estate of George A. Thayer; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Satanella, Perry Belmont, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg.

Passed West—Steam yachts Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Cosette, F. L. Osgood; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Oneida, E. C. Benedict, and Kanapaha, the Rev. William L. Moore.

At Anchor—Schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.; Esmeralda, J. B. King; Trinculo, Morrill Goddard. Sloop yachts Wasp, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt; Penguin, George E. Brightson; Addie, N. Hathaway.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—Yachts at anchor to-night are steamers Fedalma, F. L. Osgood; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and sloops Ziguener, Max Agassis, and Myrtle, Hugh K. Norman.

GREATEST OF ALL MEETS

Opening of the Bicycle Tournament in Springfield, Mass.

TRIAL HEATS WERE QUICKLY RUN

Chairman Gideon Announces Decisions of Racing Board—Praise for The Times's Medal —Summaries.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—The largest and best-conducted race meet of the year began here at Hampden Park this afternoon under auspices which foreshadow a flattering success. The racing will continue to-morrow and Thursday, and the very pick of America's speed cyclists will participate. This is the annual "diamond tournament," promoted by the Springfield Bicycle Club, and enthusiasts from all parts of the country are here to see it.

Only the trial heats were run to-day, leaving for the remainder of the tournament nothing but the cream of the sport. The

W. H. Sargeant,
Secretary of Springfield Bicycle Club, Springfield, Mass.

severe rain of last night made it necessary to postpone the trials from this morning to the afternoon, the track being made quite heavy in consequence. Workmen groomed it steadily during the morning hours, and the sun did the rest, so that at 1 o'clock, when the contests began, the historic path was as slick and trim as it was possible for it to be.

When the cycle sharps got out to the park they found the buildings and manufacturers' tents in holiday attire. Everything and everybody appeared as if on dress parade and the picture gladdened the hearts of the old-timers.

Cycling is the proper thing here in this pretty city, and this has been the case ever since the palmy racing days of George Hendee. Then the easy-going shopkeepers would put up their blinds and hang out a placard reading something like this: "Gone to the races to see George Hendee ride."

After the tournaments were over these same shopkeepers would advertise "Hendee cigars" and "Hendee shoes." Those days are dear to the "has beens," and they love to dwell on them and the fun they had on the old high wheels.

Many old-time cyclists were present to-day. In fact, they are always around when the Springfield Bicycle Club gives its great tournaments. Among the members of the cycling "aristocracy" noticed at the park during the trial heats were A. D. Peck of Boston, Henry Crowther of Cleveland, "Senator" Morgan of New-York, A. O. Knight of Worcester, R. M. Jaffray of Chicago, William Henry Seward of Chicago, John C. Wetmore of Elizabeth, N. J.; W. R. Pittman of New-York, Chauncey Olcott of New-York, W. W. Roach of Boston, D. J. Post of Cleveland, A. K. Peck of Boston, W. B. Miles of Boston, J. A. Green of Troy, N. Y. Turgeln of Buffalo, Paul Grosse of Montclair, N. J.; W. H. Kirkpatrick of Newark, A. E. Flavell of Hoboken, and David Shafer of Hammond, Ind.

Charles Glasier, Boston; C. J. Iven, Rochester; C. Dorthye, Buffalo; Henry Goodman, Hartford; J. M. Linscott, Malden, Mass.; C. E. Weaver, Boston; F. Weston, Torrington, Conn.; P. E. Zugalla, Brooklyn; George B. Cobb, New-York; George B. Archer, New-York; W. C. Pellot, Chicago; William Herrick, Chicago; J. H. Cody, Marion, Ind.; C. A. Dimon and O. S. Bunnell, Philadelphia.

The racing men heard some news from Chairman Gideon, just before the sport began, that caused several of them a pang or two. W. G. Douglass, the New-York Athletic Club man, who has been riding so well of late, was ordered to race in Class B or not at all, and E. E. Anderson of St. Louis was suspended from racing for sixty

Henry Goodman.
Handicapper New-England Division L. A. W.

days for not competing at a meet in Texas in which he had been entered.

Anderson says in defense that it was utterly impossible for him to keep the engagement. He explained the matter to the Racing Board by affidavit, and the reply came to-day in the order for his suspension.

Anderson is a Class B rider, and he thinks his lot is cast in hard lines. Apparently the transfer of Douglass to Class B did not worry that young man in the least, for he competed in that division during the afternoon with considerable success.

Another bit of news from the Racing Board was the receipt of a letter of refusal in the application of H. G. Winters of Tonawanda, N. Y., for a permit to ride outside the 200-mile limit. Carroll B. Jack of Reading, Penn., shared the same fate as befell Douglass. "Johnny" Johnson, the famous record breaker, is here with Trainer Eck, but he did not take part in the professional races in which he was entered. A rumor to-night has it that a big price was set for Johnson's appearance, and that the tournament management refused to entertain the proposition for a single moment.

The successful pedalers at this meet will distribute among themselves the finest lot of prizes ever offered at a tournament held here or anywhere else. The collection is on view in a Main Street show window, and to-day it was continually surrounded by a curious gaping crowd. The lot comprises diamonds of the purest water, some as big as marrowfat peas; silver plate, traveling bags, fine umbrellas, &c.; The New-York Times's diamond medal, and a barrel of silver dollars from which the cash prize men will receive their winnings.

No trophy has attracted more attention than that presented by The Times, and the pacing men say it is the most desirable seen this year on the National Circuit. The medal will be raced for Thursday by all the Class A men finishing first and second during the meet. This competition is expected to be one of the features of a tournament of features.

To give an idea how systematically the Springfield Club runs a race meet it is only necessary to say that forty-seven heats were decided this afternoon between 1 and 5:15 o'clock. There was not a single hitch in the proceedings, and the spectators marveled at it. For the first time in its history, the club's programme called for three classes of races, and each proved very entertaining, although nothing like record work was accomplished. The handicap events were well contested, a fact which spoke well for the work of the official handicapper, Henry Goodman of Hartford.

The Class A contests proved as interesting, if not more so, than either the B or professional events. In the former the better showing was made by C. R. Newton of Stafford Springs, Ray Dawson of Boonton, N. J.; Joseph Harrison of Asbury Park, W. S. Reynolds of Hyde Park, Howard P. Mosher of New-York, Frederick Longhead of Sarnia, Ontario; J. E. Walsh of Barre, Vt.; J. J. Casey of Worcester, and James Clark of Boston. Any of these cracks, or possibly one of the other "placed" men, may win The Times medal. Of course their eligibility depends upon their showing in the final heats in the Class B events.

Bald, Cabanne, Titus, and Kiser carried off the honors, each qualifying in four events, while Dr. Brown, Rigby, Bliss, and "Charlie" Murphy qualified in three.

The professional events were apparently the least interesting of any in the programme. Tyler and Sanger were the stars in the trials.

H. Barnett of Elizabeth, N. J., a well-known road and track rider, took his first plunge to-day into the professional events. He did not qualify.

M. B. Rust of this city fell in the one-mile handicap, Class A, and was quite severely injured. His machine broke, throwing him in the home stretch just after crossing the line. It looked at first as if he were fatally injured, but he recovered sufficiently in a short time to be taken home. President Miller announced to-day that no machine larger than a tandem would be used for pacing purposes in the tournament races. This decision was arrived at by the club after mature deliberation, it being considered that the use of triplets and "quads" destroyed the essentials of a contest between the competitors. The weather promises to be favorable to-morrow, and a large crowd is anticipated.

Much credit is due to the Secretary of the Springfield Bicycle Club, W. H. Sargeant, for the success of the tournament. He has worked hard to make this the greatest in cycling history, and that he will succeed is guaranteed by the results to-day.

Summaries of trial heats for Wednesday's races:

One Mile, Class A; Silver Race, for Riders Residing Within Twenty-five Miles of Springfield, first four men in each heat to qualify.—First Heat—C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, won; F. I. Elmer, Chicopee, second; W. E. Tenzler, Rockville, third; W. H. Minie, Chicopee, fourth. Time—2:50. Second Heat—C. J. Lewis, Northampton, won; George R. Rist, Springfield, second; G. A. McEdwards, Springfield, third; F. A. Landry, Springfield, fourth. Time —2:57 2-5.

Half-Mile Open, Class B; First Three in Each Heat to Qualify.—First Heat—Nine starters. Bald won, Bliss second, Coulter third. Time —1:09. L. A. Callahan, Terrill, Maddox, "Nat" Butler, Davidson, and Earl also ran. Second Heat—Ten starters. Cooper won, Cabanne second, Brown third. Time—1:11. Rigby, Sims, Barry, and E. C. Johnson also ran. Pettigrew, Wells, and Allen fell. Third Heat—Ten starters. Gardiner won, Murphy second, McDuffie third. Time—1:11 2-5. Dirnberger, MacDonald, Wettergreen, Kiser, Jenney, "Tom" Butler, Holfert, and Scott also ran.

One Mile International, Professional.—First Four in Each Heat Qualify, Half Mile and First Heat—Ten starters. Tyler won; O'Connor second; Seavey third; Stonge fourth. Tome—1:09 1-5. Berlo, Eaton, Wheeler, Kluge, Cutter, Senn, and Welnig also ran. Second Heat—Ten starters. Porter won; Sanger second, Baker third, Coleman fourth. Time—1:08 4-5. Silvie, Barnett, Crooks, Steenson, Fred Young, and Saunders also ran.

One Mile Open, Class A—First Two in Each Heat to Qualify. First Heat—Seven starters. Dawson won; Kelleher, Springfield, second. Time—1:10 1-5; (half-mile heats only.) Parsons, Walton, Stowe, Walsh, and Rollins also ran. Second Heat—Ten starters. C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, won; A. T. Fuller, Boston, second. Time—1:13 1-5. Davey, Greenfield; Tenseler, Rockville; Ripley, Belmar; Murray, Pleasant Valley; Harrison, Asbury Park; Gardner, Syracuse; Wise, Brooklyn, and Landry, Springfield, also ran. Third Heat—Five starters. W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, won; W. E. Shaw, Boston, second. Time—1:19. Phillip Pierce, Manchester; C. Hoyt, Bridgeport, and J. P. Clark, Boston, also ran. Fourth Heat—Six starters. Fred Longhead, Sarnia, Canada, won; E. H. Snow, Rochester, second. Time—1:14 4-5. Mosher, Storm Kind; James Clark, Dorchester; F. J. Elmer, Chicopee, and J. J. Casey, Worcester, also ran.

One-Mile Open, Class B., (Half-Mile Heats.)—First Heat—Seven starters. Gardiner won, Jenney second. Time—1:15 2-5. E. C. Johnson, Maddox, Bliss, Rigby, and Wettergreen also ran. Second Heat—Cabanne won, Bald second. Time—1:11. Coulter, Davidson, McDuffie, Helfert, and Earl also ran. Third Heat—Ten starters. Brown won, Cooper second. Time—2:21 2-5. Rode full mile on objections of riders, owing to full field. Scott Barry, "Tom" Butler, MacDonald, "Nat" Butler, Murphy, Bernatchez, and Titus also ran.

One-Half Mile, 1:15, Class A.—First Heat—Five starters. Ray Dawson, Boonton, won; H. E. Walton, Boston, second; Edward Hilfrank, Albany, third. Time—1:18 3-5. H. J. Pete, Lynn, and J. E. Walsh, Barre, Vt., also ran. Second Heat—Eight starters. A. B. Wise, Brooklyn, won; G. H. Rist, Springfield, second; John Kelleher, Springfield, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Rollins, Lynn; Henshaw, New-York; C. N. Folsom, New-Haven, and J. W. Juder, Buffalo, also ran. Third Heat—Eight starters. W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, won; Philip Pearce, Manchester, second; H. C. Walker, Ludlow, third. Time—1:23 3-5. Murray, Pleasant Valley; Minie, Chicopee; Lewis, Northampton; Bean, New-York, and Tenseler, Rockville, also ran.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First five men in each heat to qualify. First Heat—Sixteen starters. H. P. Mosher, Storm King, (25 yards,) won; C. R. Newton, Stafford, (scratch,) second; A. L. Fuller, Boston, (30 yards,) third; Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park, (15 yards,) fourth; J. E. Walsh, Barre, Vt., (50 yards,) fifth. Time—2:12 1-5. F. Baron Stowe, Springfield, (25 yards;) F. I. Elmer, Chicopee, (40 yards;) C. J. Lewis, Northampton, (40 yards;) J. H. Gardner, Syracuse, (40 yards;) F. P. Parsons, Springfield, (40 yards;) Edward Hilprank, Albany, (70 yards;) H. E. Walker, Ludlow, (70 yards;) George Dorr, Jr., Matapan, (80 yards;) R. Ludwig, Chicopee, (90 yards;) Charles M. Bly, Northampton, (100 yards;) Alfred Kent, Springfield, (130 yards,) also ran.

Second Heat—Twelve starters. W. E. Tenseler, Rockville, (70 yards,) won; John Kelleher, Springfield, (50 yards,) second; W. H. Minie, Chicopee, (70 yards,

INSTRUCTION.

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Law Schools.

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The Unexpected Disappoints.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A young woman received a caramel box by messenger the other day, and upon opening it found a watch that had been stolen from her. Every one who knows the peculiar working of feminine nature feels positive that she was disappointed because there were no caramels in the box.

DO DREDGING COMPANIES COMBINE?

President O'Brien of the Dock Board Claims that They Divided Business Between Them.

Edward C. O'Brien, President of the Dock Board, will send to Mayor Strong to-day his yearly report. One of its main features will be a denunciation of a "ring" of dredging companies who have combined, as alleged, to keep all dredging contracts among themselves. Commissioner O'Brien said yesterday:

"We learned of the plan from certain persons who said they had not handed in bids because of the agreement among the dredging companies. It seems that about half a dozen of the larger concerns have a way of dividing the work among themselves, and they transfer the dredges from one to the other, according as they are in or out of service.

"We rejected a bid to-day that was three cents a cubic yard above the Dock Board engineer's estimate, and unless we can get the work done for less money when we advertise again we intend appealing to the Legislature for authority to do our own dredging."

Mr. O'Brien then cited several instances in which the board had saved a considerable sum of money by making directly large purchases of material without the medium of a contractor.

At a meeting of the board yesterday a bid for the dredging of 100,000 cubic yards in the East and Harlem Rivers, which had been advertised for, was rejected. The sole bidder was William W. Tebo, 37 Irving Place, Brooklyn, whose rate was 23 cents a cubic yard. As a first step for breaking up the combination, the board intends changing all the specifications for dredging and will advertise for new bids.

The Marsh Association's Outing.

The James E. Marsh Association, a political and social organization of the Sixth Assembly District, had its fourth annual outing at Greenwood Lake Glen, N. J., yesterday. The party paraded to the ferry from the association's headquarters, 38 Marion Street, headed by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, which was supplemented by Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band and the Eleventh Regiment Drum and Fife Corps. On returning there was another parade.

Farm Hand Charged with Robbery.

Frederick Merkel, forty years old, was held yesterday by Magistrate Flammer to await the arrival of requisition papers from New-Jersey, where he is wanted to answer the charge of stealing a horse and wagon, and a gold watch valued at $300, from Charles Jehl, a farmer near Long Branch.

MRS. PIETZEL BREAKS DOWN

No Doubt that Howard Pietzel Was Murdered at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Pietzel and her daughter Dessa, the only child who escaped H. H. Holmes, went before Coroner Castor this morning. Mrs. Pietzel, while looking upon the trinkets found in the chimney of the Irvington house where Howard Pietzel's charred remains were found, went into hysterics, and sobbed almost continuously during her testimony. She told of the disappearance of the three children from St. Louis Sept. 28, 1893, in company with Holmes, and of her travels to Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Toronto, Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Montreal in search of them, and stated that Holmes had said the children would join her as soon as she saw her husband.

Mrs. Pietzel positively identified the tie, pin, shoes, and buttons as those of Howard, and when the murdered child's overcoat was produced her hysterical grief was pitiful. She identified the coat absolutely, and an unexpected development was the fact that a button and a crochet hook were identified as being the property of Alice, the eldest girl, who was murdered in Toronto. The trunk was also identified.

Dessa, the daughter, likewise identified every article. Mrs. Pietzel's health seems completely shattered, and again and again she had to be assisted, supported, and consoled while telling the details of Holmes's perfidy. She will leave for her home in Calva, Ill., to-morrow, if her condition will permit.

Had Too Many Pawn Tickets.

Thomas McCurdy of 170 East Thirty-second Street was arrested last night for beating his wife at the corner of Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue. His wife was taken to the police station to make a complaint against him. Several watches, some jewelry, and eleven pawn tickets were found on McCurdy. The police decided to hold Mrs. McCurdy until they could find out the ownership of the articles found on her husband. The couple will be arraigned at Yorkville Police Court to-day.

Julia Quigley's Toes Amputated.

It was found necessary yesterday by the surgeons of the Brooklyn City Hospital to amputate four toes from the left foot of seven-year-old Julia Quigley of 806 Bergen Street, who was run over by a Bergen Street trolley car on Monday evening. The child bore the operation bravely and was reported last night as well on her way toward recovery.

Sunday World.

1—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 54th St.—Elegant second-floor suite, with board; other rooms; strictly first-class.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished house; refined appointments; rooms, with excellent board, en suite or single; to gentlemen and wives, or single men; seen between 9 and 1, or after 6 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION Square.—Large and single rooms; excellent table families, gentlemen; references.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Large sunny room, with connecting room; excellent table; terms moderate.

41st ST., 5 EAST.—Rooms for families and gentlemen; particular attention given to cuisine.

45th ST., 216 WEST.—Finely furnished double and single rooms; excellent board; refined family; references exchanged.

46 WEST 21st ST.—Large room; also hall room; with board; references exchanged.

47th STREET, 16 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

52d ST., 77 WEST.—Apartments, newly renovated; sunny exposure; table and appointments superior; also hall room.

808 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Single rooms for young men and women; large house and grounds; lawn tennis, croquet, fruit, shade, verandas; good board; accessible to bridge and ferries in 17 minutes; $6 up.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant large and small rooms; southern exposure; without board; references.

48th ST., 68 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; southern exposure; electric lights; steam heat; sanitary plumbing.

139 EAST 27th ST.—Large comfortable room, suitable for two gentlemen, in private house, with bath; reference.

484 MADISON AV.—Third floor; sunny front room; large closets; also small rooms; corner house; reference.

THREE ROOMS COMPLETELY FURNISHED for housekeeping; private bath; hall; cheap. Freeman's bell, 100 West 46th St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Laurel House of Lakewood

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,

GLEN SUMMIT, PENN.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1ST.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.
2,000 feet above sea level, on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; 5 hours from New-York. Heated by steam; all modern improvements; fine driving and good roads. Send for pamphlet, etc.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager.

GLENWOOD HOTEL,
Catskill Mts. 15th season; 200; best table; music, dancing; largest piazza in the Catskills; 118 acres; fine walks; board, $8 per week upward. V. BRAMSON, Catskill, N. Y.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895,
at 11 o'clock, at
FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK,
New-York,
FORTY HEAD OF TROTTING STOCK,
property of
MR. G. J. HARLEY,
Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.,
including the
WELL-KNOWN RACE WINNERS
and campaigners
HONEYWOOD, 2:14¼; ELECTRIC COIN, 2:18¼; BROWN LACE, 2:19¾; ENOLA, 2:21¾, &c.; the great sire VATICAN; several choice Brood Mares and promising youngsters, comprising the get of GUY WILKES, DIRECTOR, ST. BEL, RED WILKES, ALCANTARA, SULTAN, ONWARD, JAY GOULD, &c., which may be seen at Fleetwood Driving Park on and after Saturday, Sept. 7.
For catalogues, now ready, address the auctioneers, at 107 John St., New-York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, September 10th, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1895, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans; peas, split; rice; sugars; candles; salt; baking powder; borax; brooms, whisk; brushes; buttons, collar; canned articles; can openers; chamois, skins; chocolate; clothes lines; combs; flavoring extracts; gelatine; handkerchiefs, linen; matches; nutmegs; oil, olive; pickles, pipes, B. W.; razor strops; sauce, Worcestershire; soaps, toilet; soups; spices; stationery; tapioca; thread, spool; towels; &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened October 10th 1895, and addressed to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Room 209 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway,
New-York, Aug. 27, 1895.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners for constructing new highways and their appurtenances, fences, &c., (Line No. 1 and Line No. 4,) in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, New-York, will be received at this office until Friday, Sept. 13, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.
Blank forms of said approved contract and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals, and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.
By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners,
JAMES C. DUANE, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BRONZE TABLET.—Office Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M. SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1895, for furnishing and erecting in Gettysburg Military Park, a bronze tablet having upon it a medallion of President Lincoln and his address at the dedication of the National Cemetery. Forms and specifications can be obtained here. Right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.
JOHN M. WILSON, Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York City, Aug. 27, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1895, for sale by the United States of hull and machinery of dredge "Flood Rock," now lying on shoal at Riker's Island, East River. For particulars apply to undersigned. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col. Engrs.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered.
EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Amusements.

DALY'S — Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW, and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty, LE COLLIER DE LA REINE, (The Queen's Necklace.) EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmund, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PALMER'S. FOX — Evenings 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Second week of the emphatic success, FLEUR-DE-LIS. Goodwin & Furst's new opera, with the great comic opera company headed by DELLA FOX.

PROCTOR'S. PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville Noon to Midnight. George Lockhart's Comic Elephants. J. W. Kelly, "rolling mill man"; Billie Barlow; 40 others. Sun. Concerts 2:30 to 11 P. M. Continuous.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. LAST WEEK—Mats. Wed. and Sat. IN OLD KENTUCKY. Next Week CLARA MORRIS in Repertoire.

BIJOU. Beginning Monday, Sept. 16. MAY IRWIN. In THE WIDOW JONES. Sale of Seats Thurs., Sept. 12.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL, Manager. EVE'GS AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. at 2:15. "THE CAPITOL." A drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Whitney Opera Co. in Ev'g 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS ROB ROY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE SPORTING DUCHESS. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

GARRICK. Pronounced success of E. M. & Joseph Holland in Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2. A MAN WITH A PAST.

CANARY & LEDERER'S Immense Burlesque CASINO MERRY WORLD! Last 2 Wks! Last 2 Wks!

ABBEY'S — THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2. Francis Wilson and company, presenting Sullivan and Burnand's comic opera, THE CHIEFTAIN.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. To-day & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 22d Week Du Maurier's Trilby. Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT. NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES. Clara Wieland, Vaidis Sisters, Granto & Maud, Signorita Antonio, Florence Levey, Walton's Circus, Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Res'v'd Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. "Henry Irving ought to witness it before he leaves town."—Ev

RAINES IS RENOMINATED

The Machine Does Its Work in the Forty-Second District

RESULT OF RATHER SHARP PRACTICE

The Feeling Against the Senator Strong Enough in the Country to Cost Him Many Votes—A Deadlocked Convention.

LYONS, Sept. 10.—The Republican convention of the Forty-second District, which includes the counties of Wayne and Ontario, to-day nominated John Raines for Senator by a unanimous vote. The orders of the Republican machine were obeyed to the letter. The lack of opposition to the renomination of the Senator, taken in connection with the recent fight made by Hamlin and his friends, indicates how complete is the control of the machine.

Raines's battle prior to the primaries was one of the picturesque incidents in the politics of the State this year. Hamlin's friends claimed that they would have beaten the Senator at that time if the primaries had been called for two weeks later. Mr. Raines had his party machinery in good working order, and with more shrewdness than fairness had the primaries set for so early a date that his opponents in the country towns had no time to learn what was in the wind.

Mr. Raines found he had aroused serious antagonism in the district because of his course last Winter. The scandal in the Senate, in which Raines was made to cut such a conspicuous figure in connection with the Firemen's bill, was anything but agreeable to the country Republicans, and, instead of the popular sentiment in his favor he had found when he was chosen to succeed Lieut. Gov. Saxton last year, he had the fight of his career to secure caucus support.

Mr. Raines is closely allied with ex-Senator Platt, and this fact, coupled with his record, made him the object of attack by Republican papers in New-York City which are hostile to the ex-Senator.

As soon as he was sure of the nomination he at once made his way to New-York, where he is said to have conferred with Mr. Platt on matters pertaining to his campaign. Mr. Raines has usually run well in his county, although he was defeated some years ago, when Frank Rice, afterward Secretary of State, was his opponent in a contest of the Assembly. The district is normally Republican by a safe majority, but the feeling against Raines will cost him some votes, according to the judgment of politicians familiar with the temper of the people.

A SENATORIAL DEADLOCK.

Three Hundred Fruitless Ballots in the Twenty-seventh District.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The story of Platt's manipulation to secure the delegates in the Twenty-seventh District Senatorial contest from Montgomery County in spite of the Arkells and their friends, which The New-York Times published this morning, created a profound sensation. Outside of the delegates present there were four or five hundred politicians from all parts of the district fluttering about the convention hall and the revelations made by The Times astounded them all. There was not one who denied the statements made in the dispatch. The local evening Republican paper contented itself with an evasive statement to the effect that the publication would have the tendency to strengthen Mosher's support, intimating that in the face of the accusations the four Platt delegates would not dare to shift their position. Not one of the latter has opened his mouth. After taking altogether 300 ballots, the convention to-night adjourned to 1 P. M. to-morrow. And thereby hangs a tale.

"Jake" Snell bargained to deliver enough votes to nominate Platt's man. He is the Superintendent of Section 3 of the canal. Mosher was the dark horse in the County Convention. Sheriff Liddle and ex-Assemblyman Gardiner wanted the delegates. The former is the Snell-Platt organization man. He had fifty-five delegates, with Gardiner a close second. The Arkells refused to compromise, although they had but twenty-five delegates. It looked like Gardiner until Liddle agreed to support Mosher, permitting the latter to name seven delegates, providing four of them were Snell men, all of them to be pledged to Mosher. The four votes would nominate Krum or Keck.

Mosher claims he has the pledges of every man to stand by him to the end. Just what the delegates in question think of that statement is apparent from the assertion made by one of the four Snell delegates, whom the Arkells accepted as sterling coin. He declared to the correspondent of The New-York Times to-night that he is under no obligations to vote for any particular candidate, but is free to vote as he pleases. That declaration reveals clearly the game Platt's boss in this county has been playing.

Mosher's friends are thoroughly frightened, and so they have secured a recess over to-morrow forenoon to enable them to get together and take an inventory of their delegates.

There is one more move to be made by Platt's hand unless Krum checkmates. The proposition will be submitted to the Montgomery delegation to substitute Sheriff Liddle for Mosher. Liddle is the man Snell would like to nominate. Of course the Arkells will not agree to that, but they will be helpless with but three against four, and it is expected that they will finally consent to unite on Liddle rather than let the nomination go out of the county. That is exactly the end Snell has in view. Platt would prefer Liddle, but will accept Keck.

Krum's delegates are as immovable as the hills. Keck is supposed to be secure with his seven votes, although Krum professes to-night to believe that the Fulton-Hamilton delegates are wavering. The Sheriff of Hamilton County, a Republican, has been quoted as saying that they have had enough of Keck and Platt up his way, and if the former is nominated, his own Assembly district will help defeat him.

The three candidates got together this evening and discussed the proposition which had been informally talked among the delegates to take an adjournment until after the State Convention, which is called for next Tuesday. Keck favors the plan, but Krum and Mosher are rather opposed to it. The latter may hold out a few days and then, seeing no way out of their trouble, agree to the adjournment, giving the leaders an opportunity to go directly to Platt for peremptory orders.

QUEENS COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

In Three Districts Republicans Name State and Judiciary Delegates.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 10.—The Republican Convention for the First Assembly District of Queens County, composed of this city and Newtown, nominated to-night the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: Henry C. Johnson and George Ripberger of this city, and John T. Robinson and Frederick W. Schmidt of Newtown. The alternate delegates are Richard Bamber and William Blair of this city, and Thomas W. Howard and Gustav Schumacher of Newtown.

The delegates to the Judiciary Convention are Lucien N. Manley and Edward J. Knauer of this city, and John E. Van Nostrand and Henry Skelton of Newtown; alternates, Ira G. Darrin and F. N. Smith of this city, and Thomas W. Howard and Edward De Bevoise of Newtown.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 10.—At the Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of Queens County this afternoon William A. Bennett and B. Frank Wood of Jamaica were elected delegates to the State Convention, and the alternates are J. Maynard Kissam and John B. McCook. From Flushing the delegates are John Storm and J. D. Van Nostrand, and the alternates Allen Mitchell and Christian Gibel. The delegates to the Judicial Convention are William A. Jones, Jr., A. M. Saunders; alternates, A. W. Bokee and Eugene E. Vacheron; from Flushing, Howard Sperry and John R. Townsend; alternates, John D. Burt, Joseph Straus.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 10.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Queens County, which comprises the towns of Hempstead, Oyster Bay, and North Hempstead, to-day elected the following delegates:

State Convention—Hempstead, Martin V. Wood, Charles L. Phipps, and George L. Wallace of Rockville Centre; alternates, Smith Cox, Treadwell Abrams, and James M. Seaman of Wantagh. Oyster Bay, S. J. Underhill, C. O. Wolfords; alternate, W. B. Cox. North Hempstead, Augustus Denton; alternate, John C. Baker. Judiciary Convention—Hempstead, James M. Seaman of Wantagh, George L. Wallace of Rockville Centre, Archibald Mitch, North Hempstead; Thomas Patterson of Mineola. Oyster Bay, C. O. Wolfords and W. Burling Cox.

JACOB WORTH TRIUMPHANT.

Likely to Control Easily the Assembly District Convention in Kings.

Republican primaries were held in all the election districts in Kings County last night to elect delegates to the Assembly District Convention, which will be held Friday night. The contests between the Worth and Willis factions, and the Platt and anti-Platt forces were in many districts lively, but in the majority of the 628 districts in which the primaries were held the Worth men were triumphant.

Special interest centred in the fights in the Third, Eighth, and Twenty-eighth Wards. In the Third Ward Michael J. Dady, who has returned to the Republican fold, and who is an adherent of ex-Senator Worth, won the battle hands down, against Samuel H. Mildenberg and Hugo Hirsh.

The troubles in the Eighth Ward were settled for a while at least by the overthrow of John J. McGinnis, who represented himself in his struggle for supremacy, and the success of Harry A. Hanbury. McGinnis was once counted as an anti-Worth man, but of late has seemed to favor the ex-Senator, yet in spite of that he was defeated largely by Worth votes.

The Worth forces in the Twenty-eighth Ward, under the leadership of John G. Deubert, Vice Chairman of the Republican County Committee, were victorious over the Willis faction.

It is believed that ex-Senator Worth will control the Assembly District Convention by handsome majorities, and will control the Brooklyn delegation to the Republican State Convention.

May Indorse the Republicans.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—E. E. Kreigsman, Chairman of the Democratic Judiciary Committee of this, the Fourth Judicial District, has issued a call for a convention to be held here Sept. 18. As the Republican nominee, Judge Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry is acceptable to the public generally, it is believed that he will be indorsed by the Democratic party. The Democratic primaries of this town will be held Thursday evening, Sept. 12, and the County Convention at Ballston Spa, Thursday, Sept. 19.

WILL PALMER COMMITS SUICIDE

The Brother of Manager A. M. Palmer Kills Himself in St. Louis After a Long Carouse.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10.—William R. Palmer, traveling manager of A. M. Palmer's "Trilby" company, committed suicide early this morning in his room in the Southern Hotel by shooting himself through the head. Mr. Palmer was a brother of A. M. Palmer, and has managed the "Trilby" company ever since it started on the road. He reached St. Louis a week ago last Monday.

He commenced to drink heavily immediately after his arrival, and on Friday last suddenly disappeared from the hotel. On Sunday Manager Short of the Olympic Theatre telegraphed A. M. Palmer in New-York. Messrs. Palmer and Jarrett immediately left for St. Louis, arriving here yesterday. They found the missing man at the St. Nicholas Hotel in an intoxicated condition. He was taken back to the Southern and put to bed.

Detective Allender remained with him until 3:30 o'clock this morning, and then retired to go to an adjoining room. At 7 o'clock Allender arose, and, on trying the door of Palmer's room, found it locked on the inside. A carpenter was summoned and the door removed from the hinges. Lying on the bed, clothed only in an undershirt, was found the still warm body. A revolver lying by Palmer's side and a bullet hole behind his right ear showed how he had met his death.

"Will" R. Palmer had worked for his brother, A. M. Palmer, with slight intermissions, ever since Mr. Palmer assumed control of the old Union Square Theatre. He was about forty-five years old, a very brainy man, but troubled with an inclination to dissipate, which has now resulted in his death. He leaves a wife and three children—a boy and two girls. The widow and daughters are now in this city, and the boy, William R. Palmer, Jr., is managing a theatrical company on the road.

Ever since Manager A. M. Palmer became interested in the theatrical business he has had his two brothers, Will R. and Walter Palmer, in his employ. In the old Union Square Theatre he made William his treasurer, and he remained in the box office there for several years, and then left it to go on the road as manager of one of his brother's companies. When Mr. Palmer took charge of the Madison Square Theatre William was made the treasurer there, and he held the position until "Hazel Kirke" was sent on the road, when he went with the play as its manager. Since Mr. Palmer has been in control of Palmer's and the Garden his brother had served as treasurer of the Garden Theatre, a position which he held until his inclination to go on a spree mastered him, and then he was discharged by his brother. This was in the Summer of 1894, while A. M. Palmer was in Europe, and his brother's abandonment of business at that time resulted in a good deal of trouble to the manager.

For a long time after this Will Palmer did nothing. He stood around Palmer's Theatre and was occasionally to be seen in Mr. Palmer's office, but the impression was widespread that his brother had given him over. When "Trilby" was sent to Chicago a few weeks ago, however, Manager Palmer decided to give his brother one more chance, and he made him manager of that company. In Chicago, it is said, though he drank some, he attended to his business well, but after taking the company to St. Louis he went on one of his long sprees, which ended with his suicide Monday night.

Will Palmer was one of the best-known of the theatrical people of this city, and in spite of his faults, he was a good-hearted, generous man, who made friends on all hands. A much better man might have died and left fewer sincere mourners. His body will be brought back to New-York for interment. His suicide is the third in Manager Palmer's forces within two years, the first being that of Frederick A. Lovecraft and the second that of May Brookyn, the actress.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy is at the Holland.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Judge J. S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Barrett.

—Bishop Thomas M. Burke of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Senator Nathaniel P. Hill of Colorado is at the Waldorf.

—Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica and Anthony N. Brady of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

—Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr are at the Fifth Avenue.

The Law of Sympathy.

Adam Smith, the distinguished author of "Wealth of Nations" has declared that man sympathized with superior advantages. The man who lives in a flat is not sympathized with, but is rather disparaged, even if he pays a couple of thousands per annum. This is probably why many families of means choose suburban residences, such as Park Hill, where the charm and distinction of the best social life include beautiful scenery, good air, and quick access to the business portion of the city. No matter what a man's social rank is, he can't live, in the fullest sense, in the city unless he is a multi-millionaire.

The Pope Honors F. H. Throop.

Among the passengers on the steamship Berlin, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, was F. H. Throop of Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Throop organized and led a pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes. The party left here on July 10 on the Friesland. Fifteen of the original party returned yesterday on the Berlin. The Pope made Mr. Throop a Chevalier, in recognition of his services. Mrs. Throop was given a reception by Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope's Secretary of State.

FIRE PATROL NO. 3'S NEW HOUSE

Four-Story Building at 240 West Thirtieth Street Fitted Up with the Most Improved Apparatus.

The new building of Fire Patrol No. 3 of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, at 240 West Thirtieth Street, was opened for inspection yesterday, and will to-morrow be opened for service. The building is four stories in height, of Flemish architecture, the first floor being of Indiana limestone and the upper floors of light brick.

On the first floor are accommodations for five horses and two patrol wagons, with improved apparatus, for quickly reaching

House of Fire Patrol No. 3.
It Contains Every New Appliance that May Be Needed in the Service.

fires. On the second floor are Capt. Vaughan's private office and the sleeping quarters for the men, each of whom has a separate brass bedstead and a clothes closet. From this floor five sliding poles reach the floor below. A unique contrivance is a short sliding pole near the driver's bed, which lands him on the seat of the wagon.

The second floor is taken up with Superintendent Hull's office and the men's sitting room. In the rear is a billiard room for their use. Throughout the building great care has been taken to provide for the comfort and the convenience of the men.

The fourth floor is fitted up with racks for the storage and drying of covers. Here, also, is the repair shop and the storage room for the whole patrol system. In the rear of the main structure is a two-story brick building in which are the feed rooms and hayloft. Here are two large box-stalls with a thick flooring of Irish peat, where the horses in turn are allowed a chance to recover from hard runs.

Great care in regard to details of construction has been shown everywhere in the building, the walls throughout being made of hard brick to which the plastering is directly applied, and the ceilings constructed of galvanized iron. On the first floor the latest patterns of fire-alarm instruments have been put in and every known device that can lessen the time of leaving the building has been adopted.

Fire Patrol No. 3 is made up of twenty-six men under the command of Capt. John R. Vaughan, whose heroic work in saving lives at the Hotel Royal fire will be remembered. With him in command is associated Lieut. Peter Cornwell. This company covers, in the performance of its duty, one of the largest and most important districts in the city—from the North to the East Rivers and from Fourteenth to Fifty-seventh Street.

MONEY THERE, BUT NO TREASURER

Cruiser Brooklyn Fund Value Unknown in Mr. Campbell's Absence.

The reported resignation of ex-Congressman Felix Campbell from the office of Treasurer of the United States Cruiser Brooklyn Testimonial Fund Committee has left the members of that committee in a quandary. Mr. Campbell is in the Adirondacks, and has not been at his office in Brooklyn since his election as Treasurer of the fund, and Mayor Schieren is on a vacation. Mr. Campbell's friends in Brooklyn do not know whether the report of his resignation is correct, and nothing is known about it at the Mayor's office in the absence of Mayor Schieren.

Meanwhile a large number of letters, supposed to contain contributions to the Brooklyn fund, have accumulated in Mr. Campbell's office, but their contents cannot be known until he opens them, and he will not return to Brooklyn until next Monday.

Alleged Accomplice of Brockway.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 10.—James L. Courtney of 802 Second Street, Brooklyn, whose real name is said to be James Brunnel, was held for the Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Isaac F. Romaine to-day on a charge of taking part in counterfeiting with William E. Brockway's gang at 542 Ann Street, Union Hill. Bail was fixed at $15,000.

Commissioner Romaine said the members of the gang now in New-York would be tried there. After they have served their terms for counterfeiting in New-York they may be turned over to the Federal authorities in New-Jersey to answer for alleged offenses in that district.

Commissioner Faure Slightly Hurt.

Commissioner John P. Faure of the Department of Charities and Correction made his usual tour of the east side hospitals last night. While stepping off a First Avenue car at Twenty-second Street he sprained his ankle. A policeman summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, and within three minutes after the accident the Commissioner was a patient in that institution.

Drs. Hackett, Tuff, Greene, Pierce, Sears, and Gardiner took charge of the Commissioner, dressed his injury, which was slight, and he was driven home in a cab.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in the Stations of Officers of the Medical Department—Capt. Charles Richard will report to Fort Brady, Michigan, for duty, relieving Capt. William B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Davis will take station at New-York City as Attending Surgeon, relieving Capt. William H. Corbusier, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Corbusier will report to officer in command at Fort Monroe, Virginia, for duty; First Lieut. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, has been relieved from temporary duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and will join his proper station, Fort Spokane, Washington; Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Niobara, Nebraska, will report to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for temporary duty.

—Transfers in the Second Artillery—Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, from Battery M to Battery B, vice Lieut. Louis Dethlim, transferred from Battery B to Battery M; Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, from Battery M to Battery B, vice Second Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, transferred from Battery B to Battery M; Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, from Light Battery A to Battery M, vice First Lieut. Louis Oesthelm, transferred from Battery M to Light Battery A; Lieut. Cornelius De W. Willcox, from Light Battery A to Battery B. Lieut. Ernest Hinds has been relieved from duty with Light Battery A and transferred from Battery B to Battery L, vice First Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., transferred from Battery L to Light Battery A.

—Court-Martial at Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Detail—Capts. Charles R. Paul, Eighteenth Infantry; Jacob A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry; Charles C. De Rudio, Seventh Cavalry; William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieuts. William H. Baldwin, Twenty-seventh Cavalry; Jules G. Ord, Eighteenth Infantry; Louis G. Scherer, Fifth Cavalry; William F. Grote, Eighteenth Infantry; Pegram Whitworth, Eighteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Edward B. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. William G. Elliott, Twelfth Infantry, one month and ten days.

—Transfers in the Sixth Infantry—Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, from Company E to Company K; Lieut. William H. Simons, from Company K to Company E.

Navy.

—A medical board having found Chief Engineer A. Kirby of the battleship Texas physically disabled for further duty, he has been ordered home, and Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith has been ordered from the Montgomery to relieve him.

SEA BEACH MEN FREE

On the Company the Jury Puts Blame for the Woodlawn Accident.

POOR SYSTEM FOR RUNNING TRAINS

At the Coroner's Inquest Railroad Commissioners Take Notes—Engineer Jensen Tells of Inexperience.

A jury empaneled by Coroner Kene of Brooklyn held an inquest last night on the death of William K. Poinnier, sixty years old, of 62 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J., as the result of injuries received Monday, Sept. 2, in the collision on the Sea Beach Railroad at Woodlawn Station, and at 12:45 o'clock this morning, without being out two hours, returned a verdict censuring the management of the Sea Beach Railroad Company for culpable negligence in failing to provide a system of signals between stations to prevent such accidents and exonerating the five railroad employes who were arrested from all blame.

The railroad men accused of being responsible for Mr. Poinnier's death were Engineer Frank W. Jensen and Fireman Arthur Ross of the wildcat engine, which ran into the excursion train at Woodlawn; Conductor Joseph Hilger, and Engineer David Hummel of the empty train, with which the wildcat engine was first in collision in the yard, and James O'Brien, the yard watchman. All were formally discharged from custody.

Railroad Commissioners Beardsley and Rickard were interested listeners during the inquest, and took voluminous notes of the testimony.

The inquest was held in the Court of Sessions, as the Coroners' office was inadequate to accommodate the crowd of witnesses and spectators. There were twelve jurymen. Assistant District Attorney Clark appeared for the prosecution and Col. Albert L. Lamb for the defense.

Lieut. John T. Trout of the Newark (N. J.) Police Department, who was a passenger on the train which was telescoped, described the accident. He was in the last car and saw the wildcat engine flying toward it, when it was only 500 feet distant. Knowing a collision was inevitable, he jumped from his seat just in time to escape the crash.

Superintendent Richard A. Larke of the Sea Beach Railroad illustrated with map and charts the movements of the wildcat engine. He said he investigated the matter thoroughly, and was convinced that no one could have prevented the accident. He said that the collision with the empty train in the railroad yard twisted the valve and otherwise damaged the apparatus in the engine cab, so that it was not possible to control the engine, which was running at the rate of a mile a minute.

Engineer Frank W. Jensen, who was in charge of the wildcat engine, testified that he was only an assistant engineer, and never had passed an examination. He said he was a fireman until the master mechanic put him in charge of a switch engine, and on Sundays allowed him to take locomotives to Coney Island.

Jensen said that after the collision with the empty train he tried to stop his engine but the brakes would not work. His leg was caught between the engine and tender and was so severely bruised that he could scarcely stand. Ross was with him. While trying to control the speed of his locomotive his injured leg gave out, and before he could save himself he fell and was pitched off his engine, which went flying down the track. Jensen said he did not know whether Ross jumped or was thrown off the engine. He denied positively that the locomotive was defective, though he could not account for the failure of the brake to work.

Jensen said he went on duty Sunday noon, Sept. 1, and worked until midnight, when he quit. He returned to work at 6 A. M. Monday, after having had only four or five hours' sleep, and worked until the accident happened.

A number of other witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not materially differ from the accounts of the accident already published.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The State Railroad Commission will not investigate the Sea Beach Railroad disaster of Labor Day at Woodlawn Station until after the Coroner's inquest. Coroner Kene had promised to notify the Railroad Commissioners of the time and place for holding the inquest, but failed to do so. The Commissioners read in this morning's New-York Times that the inquest would begin to-night and left here at once.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS OF NEW-YORK

The Eighty-second Conclave of the Grand Commandery.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 10.—The eighty-second annual Grand Conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of the State of New-York opened here this morning, when a large number of commanderies arrived. The city is gayly decorated with flags and bunting, and there are bands of music everywhere.

Among the bodies arriving here were Genesee Commandery, Lockport; Watertown Commandery, Watertown; Monroe Commandery, Rochester; Lake Erie Commandery, Buffalo; Malta Commandery, Binghamton; De Molay Commandery, Hornellsville; St. John's Commandery, Olean; Geneva Commandery, Geneva; Hugh De Payens Commandery, Buffalo; Batavia Commandery, Batavia; Cyrene Commandery, Rochester; Dunkirk Commandery, Dunkirk; Zenobia Commandery, Palmyra; Cortland Commandery, Cortland; Damasous Commandery, Brooklyn; Jamestown Commandery, Jamestown, and Salamanca Commandery, Salamanca.

At 12 o'clock the Grand Commandery of the State was escorted to Masonic Hall, where the first session of the conclave was opened by Sir James W. Bowden, Right Eminent Grand Commander. There are fully 700 Knights in the city, and thousands of people came in on excursions.

FRENCH & MATHEWS ENJOINED

Estate of Charles Gaylor Claims Rights in a Play They Produced.

A temporary injunction has been served on French & Mathews, managers of the American Theatre, where "The Great Diamond Robbery" is now being produced, and on A. M. Palmer and Knowles, the owners of the play, ordering them to appear in the Superior Court and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

This action is brought by the estate of the late Charles Gaylor, who was a playwright. The contention is that the fourth, or "slum," act of "The Great Diamond Robbery" was originally written by Mr. Gaylor and formed a part of his "Lights and Shadows."

Col. Alfriend said last night that he had given to the late "Ben" Sherwood the points for the fourth act, and that Mr. Sherwood had constructed the scenes to his order. He and Mr. Wheeler had written the dialogue. T. H. French said that the Gaylor estate claims $25,000 damages. The performances of the play will not be interrupted by the suit.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2 A. M.—611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Frederick Redel; no damage.
9:40 A. M.—445 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; parochial school; damage, $250.
2::55 P. M.—20 Warren Street; J. A. Higgins; damage, $150.
5 P. M.—105 Delancey Street; Annie Cohen; no damage.
5:45 P. M.—620 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Adam Steepe; damage trifling.
5:50 P. M.—199 Third Avenue; Raohael Perreis; damage, $100.
9 P. M.—Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; railroad station; no damage.
10 P. M.—197 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; George E. Earlu; damage trifling.
10:30 P. M.—67 Forsyth Street; Morris Fuchs; no damage.

New Pennsylvania Ferryboat.

The new side-wheeler Annex of the Pennsylvania route went down the bay on her trial trip yesterday afternoon. She was saluted by the pleasure craft returning from the races. In appearance she is identical with the other boats of the same line.

This is the saddest time of year, the season when leaves begin to turn color and hats to imitate them; to look broken, soiled—out of date.

We've all the fall blocks; all mind you, the fashionable hatter's and everybodyelse's worth having; same material, same design, same weight; only difference is price—their's $5, our's $3.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

LIQUOR DEALERS CONFER

Annual Meeting of the State Association in Troy.

DISCUSSION OF THE EXCISE LAWS

Resolutions Condemning the "Resurrection of Obsolete Statutes" That Interfere with Their Business.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The opening session of the thirteenth annual convention of the New-York State Wine, Beer, and Liquor Dealers' Association was held in this city to-day. The attendance was very large, delegates being present from different parts of the State.

After the convention had been called to order this morning, Alderman George H. Mead, President of the local organization, addressed the delegates in behalf of Mayor Malloy, who was out of the city. President Mead, in the course of his remarks, said:

The present state of affairs is such that we must consider very carefully how we proceed. In the lower part of the State we are feeling the force of unjust and unequal laws, unfairly administered. When it comes to digging up obsolete statutes, it is time that every liquor dealer should become interested. If success crown the efforts of a few fanatics in one community, who by an accident have been driven into power, what is to prevent their success in any one of your communities?

Frederick B. House, counsel for the Central Association of New-York City made an address which aroused much enthusiasm. He spoke of the liquor dealer as a law-abiding citizen, and of the necessity for a determined stand upon the part of all those in favor of liberal excise laws. Mr. House pledged his support to the dealers in any campaign against Puritanism, bigotry, and illiberality.

"Why shouldn't we organize?" he said. "Great railroads have their organizations, and all other great bodies of workers have their organizations. For what purpose? Simply because when attack is made all stand shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of their rights. Our business is recognized by the National, State, and local Governments; it is as legitimate as any business, and why shouldn't we protect it? We are following that first law of nature—self-preservation. No man will take this platform to proclaim that we should fly in the face of the law. We are law-abiding citizens.

"Let our deliberations be firm. The time has come when the people will speak, and speak for personal liberty, for more liberal laws. Let us be firm; let us be manly and deliberate."

At the evening session the following resolution was adopted:

That the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New-York, in convention assembled in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1895, indorse and believe in the policy of regulation by local authorities of all excise legislation and indorse such regulations as are not intended to trample on the rights or personal liberty of the people, or accomplish prohibition indirectly, but, to eliminate as much of the evils resulting from the abuse of liquor as is possible to be done under laws that are not fanatical and that have the approval of an enlightened and progressive public sentiment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we oppose and condemn most emphatically the despotic manner in which the rights and liberties of a great majority of the citizens of the metropolis of this country have been interfered with by a board of fanatics or bogus reformers, who are dominated by an ambitious politician whose municipal aspirations were consigned to oblivion in 1886, and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the system of spite and blackmailers as employed by the authorities of the cities throughout the State, thereby subjecting the dealers to that species of petty annoyance, which should be condemned by all good citizens; and, be it

Resolved, That we reiterate all that character and conduct as exhibited in the practical management of our business and as determined by proof are the only just test of restriction; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention request a conference between the various societies organized for the purpose of encouraging law and order and the furtherance of moderation and the prevention of drunkenness; to endeavor to decide on some plan whereby the existing evils may be obliterated, and an end attained, satisfactory and beneficial to the entire community; and still be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all those that are connected in the licensed beer, liquor, and wine traffic to join with us for a revision of the present excise laws as regards Sunday traffic, in order that we may conform to the wishes of the many instead of the few, and, be it known, that we demand from the political parties, in conventions soon to assemble, a pledge that the laws of the State be so amended as to meet the wants and requirements and liberal ideas of a majority of the citizens of the cities of the State; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt thanks to the press of New-York for fearless advocacy of liberal ideas and liberal laws in conformity with the wishes of a great majority of the citizens of the State.

A resolution abolishing free lunches in saloons, except crackers and cheese, was voted down.

The convention adopted the blue label of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Brewery Wagon Kills a Stableman.

Patrick Shay, a stableman of 229 East Forty-sixth Street, employed by the Thomas McConville Brewing Company at 328 East Forty-sixth Street, was knocked down, run over, and instantly killed last night in front of the brewery by one of the brewery wagons, driven by Thomas Reardon of 301 East Forty-sixth Street.

Reardon was so frightened that he sprang from the wagon and ran away. Detectives were sent out to arrest Reardon, but up to midnight had not been able to find him.

South Carolina Registration Cases.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10.—Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court has notified the Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals here that the appeal in the South Carolina registration cases has been allowed and will be heard at the October term of the Supreme Court.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Furniture Brains.

Rather a curious phrase, is it not? But it is expressive. As the artist mixes his colors with brains, so our experts incorporate some of this same commodity in our furniture. This is why we can show so many original and exclusive designs. We use brains also in the selection of material, the construction, the decorations, the upholstery, the trimmings, and in the moderate prices at which we mark our goods.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

W. & J. Sloane.

RECENT INVENTIONS OF GREAT VALUE HAVE ENABLED THE

Alex. Smith & Son's Carpet Company

TO PRODUCE VELVET CARPETS EQUAL IN DURABILITY AND EFFECT TO FABRICS SOLD AT MUCH HIGHER PRICES. THEY ARE MADE IN SEVERAL QUALITIES AND SELLING FROM 40 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN OTHER CARPETS OF EQUAL MERIT.

THE NEW PATTERNS FOR FALL TRADE ARE NOW ON SHOW, AND SELLING AT PRICES WHICH PUT THEM WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts., New-York.

THE JOLLY CANNSTATTERS

Their Harvest Home Festival Is Pleasing to Young and Old.

RECEPTIONS TO VISITING CLUBS

Will Be No More Festivities This Week, but Next Sunday, the Last Day, There Will Be a Big Programme.

The last of the celebration of the Constatter Volksfest for the present week took place yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, in the presence of another large assemblage. The final day of this popular harvest home festival will be next Sunday, and special preparations are being made to make this a fitting finish of one of the most enjoyable and successful celebrations in the long list of Constatter Volksfeste.

The full complement of Suabian games and amusements was again carried on, much to the edification of the children

A. Braeuner,
Treasurer of the Cannstatter Volkesfest Verein.

and adults present, and all of the laughable sports and tricks were frequently presented throughout the afternoon and night. The festivities began with a march through the park to the fruit column of the Suabians, young and old, in the costumes worn in Wurtemberg. The procession included several classes of old country school children in charge of their teacher. The old tutor was a clever bit of characterization and won many plaudits for Louis Brunner, who acted the part.

Following the march came the athletic feats of the Seven Swabians, concluding with the amusing game of "hunt the hare," the hare being a nimble boy dressed in furs and headpiece, and made up to resemble that animal. The Old Woman's Mill continued its operations, and a number of old and decrepit women came out of its hopper winsome maidens, with frocks of bright hues and flaxen braids hanging down their backs. The dance platforms contained large numbers, who kept up a continual whirl, irrespective of the oppressive heat.

A number of societies paid official visits, and all were received with bands of music and escorted by the officers to the headquarters, where they were given demonstrations of what a Swabian welcome means. The societies attending in bodies under the lead of their respective Presidents were Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein, William F. Grell, President; Schwäbischer Saengerbund of Brooklyn, Charles Aichmann, President; Bayerischer Volksfest Verein, John Schütz, President pro tem.

Many well-known men called at headquarters, among them being Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Charles Deckelman, Charles Wisser, August Grauer, Isaac Goldman, and Lorenz Zeller. Treasurer A. Braeuner was particularly active in entertaining the guests, and saw that no one was overlooked. Speeches were made by President John Haeusler, Honorary President Julius Grau, Vice President Theodore Merkt, Secretaries A. Rothmund and Edmund Braendle of the Cannstatter Society, and President William F. Grell and Secretary Bernard Meyborg of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein. After the sights of the afternoon were witnessed, the visitors partook of a bounteous banquet.

The dramatic performance of "Die Weiber von Schorndorf" was repeated in the evening with marked success. The cast of historical characters was as follows:

Prinz Ludwig of Wertemberg	E. Braendle
Herr von Hoff	John Herrmann
Tobias Heller	F. W. Schweizer
A French Parliamentarian	J. Mallini
Captain Krummhar	J. G. Weigold
Burgomaster Walch	John Renner
Frau Schmiedin	Mrs. J. Haeusler
Urschel	Miss M. Buck
Barbel	Miss A. Berg

The drama moved smoother than the night previous, and its spirited performance evoked tumultuous plaudits. The fireworks displayed as a parting salute were greatly enjoyed by the crowd. The set pieces recalling well-known incidents in the history of Wertemberg aroused the large audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Revising the State Statutes.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The State Commissioners of Statutory Revision have received many answers to the 10,000 circular letters which were sent to the lawyers throughout the State, asking how far the proposed revision of the Code of Civil Procedure should go. The answers so far received largely favor a complete revision by the Commissioners to be presented to the next Legislature. The Commissioners are now at work on a revision of the tax, poor, and insanity laws of the State, which will be reported at the next session of the Legislature.

Hurt His Spine Diving.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 10.—George Weiss, twenty years old, of Far Rockaway, while swimming in the surf off Hog Island this evening dived off a life line stake and struck his head on the hard sandy bottom with such violence as to injure his spine and completely paralyze his lower limbs. He was taken to St. John's Hospital in this city.

IF IT WAS POSSIBLE to go through life without once taking a cold, many of the minor, and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a sure curative for Coughs and Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.—Adv.

Children's Shoes

To be easy, look well, and *prove durable*, must fit perfectly. But Children's feet vary so much in shape that this is often impossible—unless choice can be made from just such an assortment of

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The New-York Times.

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ERIE REPUDIATES PLATT

A Solid Opposition Delegation to the State Convention.

ONLY ONE DISTRICT WILL CONTEST

Ellsworth's Nomination for State Senator Will Cause a Split in the Republican Party in Niagara County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Republican Assembly District Conventions for Erie County were held to-day. Solid anti-Platt delegations were elected from all of the eight districts, and without dissent, because the few Mahany men who were elected, or who claimed to have been elected, did not appear. At noon Congressman Mahany got together the delegates from the First and Third Assembly Districts, with the intention of electing contesting delegations from both districts, but it was finally decided to send only one contesting delegation, that from the First Assembly District. This contesting delegation is made up as follows:

Anthony Fischer, Robert E. Clarkson, Robert Gilkison, Rowland B. Mahany, Martin Crowe, and Patrick Falvey. Alternates—Edward Duffy, Walter Dubey, Stephen J. Hessin, Edward Froelick, Edward Nolan, and William F. Larean.

This rump convention indorsed Controller Roberts and listened to a vigorous speech from Congressman Mahany, in which he said the proceedings of last night would put Tammany Hall to shame. The regular conventions elected the following delegates and alternates:

First District—John White, Dennis E. Ryan, Christian Klinck, Jacob L. Mensch, George Halburd, Charles C. Wood. Alternates—Dennis M. Doyle, Ansel McMillan, John M. Farquar, William A. Morgan, John J. Huber, and William M. Hawkins.

Second District—Sheriff George H. Lamy, Robert C. Chapin, Charles J. North, Oliver A. Jenkins, William Henderson, Henry W. Wendt, Edgar B. Jewett, Erastus C. Knight. Alternates—Jacob Kissinger, Theodore B. Sheldon, James A. Menzies, Isaac Scott, James Fraser Gluck, John S. Tyler, William J. Morgan, Emory P. Close.

Third District—Richard Evans, Julius Roth, Thomas T. White, Charles J. Sondermann. Alternates—Patrick Donohue, Charles Stokes, Charles Levan, Philip Sauerwein.

Fourth District—John Duchman, Simon Seibert, John Rast, Nicholas Mock. Alternates—William Tunkey, S. G. Dorr, William Schneider, Joseph Lutz.

Fifth District—John R. Hazel, Samuel Caldwell, Charles Spang, Frederick Menge. Alternates—Joseph Stockmar, Frederick F. Eckert, Charles Schell, William Harms.

Sixth District—Henry A. Menker, H. J. Krenheder, Henry W. Brendel, Joseph Mead, Richard Humphrey. Alternates—George A. Lichtenberger, L. A. Williams, Edward Dirnberger, E. G. Danser, Philip Gerst.

Seventh District—George Bingham, George Urban, A. J. Martin, Ossian Bedell.

Eighth District—Henry H. Persons, Charles A. Orr, James Sheldon, William B. Currier, Asa L. Twitchell. Alternates—Edward Hamilton, James E. McIntyre, Nelson B. Wood, E. S. Hibbard.

Sixteen delegates to the Judicial Convention were elected. All are pledged to Corporation Counsel Laughlin and Judge Hatch of the Superior Court, who are candidates for Supreme Court Justices.

District Attorney John Woodward of Chautauqua County appears to have a majority of the delegates against Justice Spring for the third nomination. The delegates are:

First District—James Franklin and Thomas Murphy.

Second District—William L. Marcy and Thomas Penney.

Third District—George Baltz and John G. Miller.

Fourth District—Adam Baeckel and A. J. Kellar.

Fifth District—Charles F. Schell and John Becker.

Sixth District—Edward C. Shafer and Julius Schrieber.

Seventh District—Myron H. Clark and Joseph Patton.

Eighth District—Fred S. Jackson and Fred J. Blackman.

The anti-Platt sentiment dominated everything. It is not believed that Congressman Mahany's contesting delegation will be given much consideration by the State Convention.

SENATOR MURPHY'S HARD FIGHT.

The Situation in Albany and Rensselaer Badly Mixed.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—Albany and Rensselaer County politics is badly mixed. In Rensselaer, as in Albany, the indications point to three tickets for county officers. These will be made up of regular Democratic and Republican nominees and independent candidates nominated by petition. If Mayor Wilson is not taken up by the Albany City Republican Convention for renomination, he can file a certificate as a candidate of the Honest Elections Party. This was the name of the coalition ticket of two years ago.

The Democrats of Albany have not settled between three names mentioned—James Rooney, Amasa J. Parker, and John Boyd Thacher, and the Republicans are hoping and waiting for James Ten Eyck to recover from an illness which has confined him to the house for some time, to prevail upon him to stand for the nomination for Mayor. The labor men are urging the Republicans to nominate Alderman George H. Stevens for the Mayoralty. Mr. Stevens was formerly on the "outside," but has now snugly ensconced himself within the regular Republican camp. His aggressive attack on the city ring of late has strengthened him with the rank and file of his party.

Over in Troy, Francis J. Molloy will undoubtedly receive the regular Democratic nomination for Mayor. D. J. Whelan, who, in March, 1893, secured 3,100 Democratic signatures to his petition for the nomination for Mayor, will run as an independent candidate, it is thought. His main object is to defeat the regular nominee of the Democrats, it is said in some quarters, for it is known that the Republicans are to name one of three very strong men for the place. They are Lewis E. Gourley, Henry H. Dunham, and John L. Arts. Mr. Arts is reckoned the most popular of the lot, and there are Democrats who think that he could be elected if there was but one Democratic candidate.

Local Democrats assert that Senator Murphy has got to carry Rensselaer County for the Democrats this Fall or retire. They say with such a candidate as Le Grand B. Tibbits of Hoosick Falls, for Senator, and one of the three named Republicans for Mayor of Troy, he certainly has got an uphill fight. Three men have been suggested for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. They are Frank Harder of Schodack, George H. Morrison of Troy, and Michael F. Collins of Troy. It is thought that Mr. Murphy may take up Mr. Collins.

IN LEXOW'S DISTRICT.

Democrats Call the Senatorial Convention at Middletown Oct. 2.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democratic committee appointed last week by State Committeeman Clark for the Seventy-third Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Rockland and Orange, met at Newburg to-day to apportion the Senatorial delegates for the district and appoint the time for the convention, which will name Senator Lexow's opponent. Three members of the committee—M. McCabe of Haverstraw, George Dickey of Nyack, and Bogert Suffern of Hillburn—were present from Rockland County, and there were six from Orange County.

The delegates were apportioned on a basis of sixteen to each Assembly district, which gives Rockland County sixteen and Orange County thirty-two. The Senatorial Convention will be held at Middletown Oct. 2.

When Senator Lexow was elected two years ago the district included Dutchess County, but by the new apportionment Dutchess was taken out of the district. It is believed that Lexow's opponent will be an Orange County man, and that no Rockland County name will be presented at the convention. No one expects any opposition to Lexow's nomination at the Republican convention.

ELLSWORTH IS NOMINATED.

The Crowley People in Niagara County Will Use the Knife.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Col. Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara Falls was nominated for State Senator this afternoon by the Republicans of the Forty-fifth District, which embraces the Counties of Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee.

Before the Niagara and Genesee delegates came to Albion they arranged a deal by which Col. Ellsworth secured the Genesee delegates. It is alleged that in return he promised to deliver the Niagara County delegates to Judge Safford E. North of Batavia for Justice of the Supreme Court. The Niagara delegates are instructed for Judge A. K. Potter of Lockport, who is Col. Ellsworth's law partner. The nomination of Col. Ellsworth is regarded as prejudicial to Judge Potter's chances, but it is said that Col. Ellsworth cannot deliver the delegates to Judge North, as they are for John Woodward of Chautauqua as second choice.

The nomination of Col. Ellsworth means that the followers of Richard Crowley will not support the Republican candidate. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas V. Welch, Superintendent of the Niagara Reservation, will probably be the Democratic nominee, as he can enlist the support of the Crowley men.

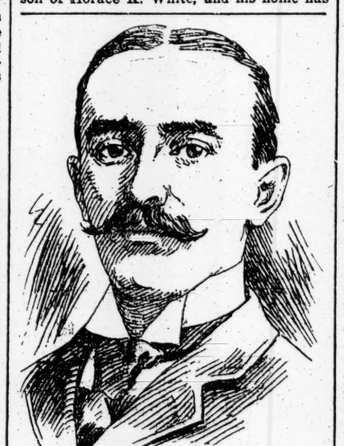
The Orleans County Democratic Convention will be held Saturday. A fusion county ticket has been formulated, and an effort will be made to force it on the convention as the regular ticket. Old-line Democrats are opposed to this, and there promises to be an exciting convention.

PROBABLY THE YOUNGEST SENATOR.

Horace White Likely to be the Youth of the Next Legislature.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—Horace White, the candidate of the Republicans in the Thirty-sixth District for the Senate, will probably be the youngest man in that body if he is elected, and that is a practical certainty, the district is so strongly Republican.

Mr. White is thirty years old. He is a son of Horace K. White, and his home has always been in Syracuse. He is a lawyer and is rated one of the rising young men of the city. As an orator he is magnetic. When in college he was a successful competitor for prizes in oratory and practice at the bar and in public political meetings developed his talents in this line until he has an established reputation.



Horace White,
Candidate of Republicans for Senator in Thirty-sixth District.

He is a bachelor, handsome, and popular in society. In politics he is one of the strong adherents of ex-Collector Francis Hendricks.

MYERS FOR CONTROLLER.

Strongly Urged by Democrats to Accept the Nomination.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—There has been strong talk among Democrats in this city to-day of ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers of New-York City as a candidate for Controller on the State ticket this year. Mr. Myers is in Saratoga, and it is said that the question has been seriously considered by him. It has been known for two or three weeks that prominent Democrats were considering the availability of Mr. Myers for this position, and there is good authority for the statement that the views of these men have been submitted to the ex-Controller.

He has thus far refrained from declaring his feeling on the matter.

Warren County Democrats.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Warren County Democratic Convention to-day elected E. T. Griffing, Thomas Coyle, and J. H. Cunningham delegates to the State Convention. They are uninstructed. C. H. Buck was chosen delegate to the Judicial Convention and T. J. Smith, W. A. Faxon, and E. R. Ziebach delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

Fassett Makes Charges.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Republican Senatorial Committee of the Fortieth District met here to-day and decided to hold the convention for the nomination of a State Senator at Watkins, Oct. 1.

Senator Fassett to-day charges a member of the A. P. A. with offering to sell out that order to him in his fight against Platt for $1,000.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

ERIE COUNTY.—First District—John White, Dennis E. Ryan, Christian Klinck, Jacob L. Mensch, George Halburd, Charles C. Wood; contestants: Anthony Fischer, Robert E. Clarkson, Robert Gilkison, Rowland B. Mahany, Martin Crowe, Patrick Falvey.

Second District—George H. Lamy, Robert C. Chapin, Charles J. North, Oliver A. Jenkins, William Henderson, Henry W. Wendt, Edgar B. Jewett, Erastus C. Knight.

Third District—Richard Evans, Julius Roth, Thomas T. White, Charles J. Sondermann.

Fourth District—John Duchman, Simon Seibert, John Rast, Nicholas Mock.

Fifth District—John R. Hazel, Samuel Caldwell, Charles Spang, Frederick Menge.

Sixth District—Henry A. Menker, H. J. Krenheder, Henry W. Brendel, Joseph Mead, Richard Humphrey.

Seventh District—George Bingham, George Urban, A. J. Martin, Ossian Bedell.

Eighth District—Henry H. Persons, Charles A. Orr, James Sheldon, William B. Carrier, Asa L. Twitchell.

QUEENS COUNTY.—First District—Henry C. Johnson, George Ripberger, John T. Robinson, Frederick W. Schmidt.

Second District—William A. Bennett, B. Frank Wood.

Third District—Martin V. Wood, Charles L. Phipps, George Wallace, S. J. Underhill, C. O. Wolfords, Augustus Denton.

Democratic.

WARREN COUNTY—E. T. Griffing, Thomas Coyle, J. H. Cunningham.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Senate.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—T. E. Ellsworth, Republican.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT—John Raines, Republican.

A NEWS EDITOR CHALLENGED

The Writer of a Suppressed Article Crying for an Apology or Blood.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—J. C. Moffets, news editor of The Cincinnati Tribune, was challenged to-day to fight a duel by Dr. Chartier, a French newspaperman, who once created a sensation in St. Louis by his aggressive methods, and who has been connected with The Tribune recently as a special writer. A simple question of judgment as to publishing an item which Mr. Moffets rejected was the occasion of the trouble.

Dr. Chartier is vehement in his claims that the affair is one of honor, and one of two things only will heal his wounded feelings: he must have an apology or he must have blood. Dr. Chartier called at The Tribune office Monday evening and protested against the manner in which his matter had been treated, and became so abusive that he was requested to leave the building. Then he wrote the following challenge:

Mr. Moffets: The two gentlemen who are delivering this letter to you are in charge of a little question of honor. They will ask you for an apology in writing, unless you choose to act as a gentleman. With all the respect you deserve, I am. M. G. CHARTIER.

MAY NOT MOLEST CLUBS

Evidence Must Be Furnished Before the Police Will Act.

DEPENDS ON MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

If Any of Them Should Complain, the Same Action Would Be Taken as in the Case of a Saloon.

The Police Commissioners, having given their construction of the Sunday clause of the excise law so far as it relates to clubs, have stopped at that point, and will make no special effort to enforce the law against them any more than it attempts to enforce the law against French restaurant keepers who sell wine with meals Sundays.

The statements credited to Chief of Police Conlin by an afternoon paper yesterday were disavowed by one of the Commissioners. There will be no "strong order" relative to clubs issued. No attempt will be made by the police to procure evidence against clubs, though if any member of a club chooses to turn informer a warrant will be applied for on his sworn information. As soon as the experience of next Sunday is over it is expected that club members will be satisfied that they have complete immunity from the law as long as their doors are not open to strangers.

Commissioner Parker made the following statement yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The Police Board has made no new departure in the announcement of yesterday, nor in any way extended the line of action it determined upon at the outset. It has simply in answer to a question stated its opinion of the law on a point concerning which it has had that opinion from the beginning.

"That statement signifies no change in policy, and no new order has been or needs to be given out. I, personally, have been aware of the arguments in favor of club exemption advanced by several eminent legal gentlemen, but I have always considered that they were untenable, and I think the statute and the decisions under it justify the board's belief."

The Police Board based its statement as to the application of the Sunday clause of the excise law to social clubs partly upon a decision rendered by the Court of Appeals in what is known as the Valley Social Club case. In this case some one connected with the club was indicted for selling liquor without a retail license. The Steward of the club testified at the trial:

None of the drinks had by any of the witnesses was my property, nor did I receive any pay of my own therefor whatever. The liquors did not belong to me, they belonged to the men that drank them. They were not bought in my name, but in the name of the Valley Social Club, and bills were rendered to that organization for them.

Judge Danforth, in delivering the decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the legality of the indictment, said:

The liquor belonged to the association, not a legal entity as a corporation, but as joint owners or tenants in common. I do not say that circumstance distinguishes this case from one where the liquor is owned by an incorporated club; that need not be considered; it is the character in which they act. Five hundred men buy a quantity of liquor; they store it and appoint an agent to manage it. On the application of one of the five hundred the agent separates a small quantity from the mass of liquor, fixes its value, delivers the quantity so separated as directed, and receives its value or price in money. What is that but a sale? It is not an evasion of the statute; it is a violation of it.

Commissioner Parker said that the board had other decisions in mind when it declared that a club, association, or corporation could no more violate the law than an individual. He said he felt quite certain that under the law as it stood, if one man gave a glass of whisky to another in his own home Sunday, and the second man turned informer, the first man would be guilty of a violation of the statute. His immunity simply depended upon his friend keeping faith with him.

Mr. Parker refused to give any opinion as to whether clubs which had bars should take out retail licenses or whether some of them might not obtain hotel licenses in order to comply with the law. The Police Board would make no move in the matter so far as he knew.

Charles W. Dayton, now Postmaster, was counsel to the Excise Board in the years 1885, 1886, and 1887. He was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times whether the status of social clubs had come up for consideration during his term of office. He replied:

"It was assumed that clubs were private concerns, and no action was taken which disturbed this view while I was counsel to the Excise Board. We were aware at the time that each club paid an internal revenue tax of $25 to the Federal Government.

"I may say, without entering into the legal rights and wrongs of the matter, that the members of the Liederkranz, Arion, Union League, and other clubs are greatly disturbed by the recent action of the Police Board in reference to their right to sell or give away liquor on Sundays to non-members.

"A prominent member of the Liederkranz told me that he saw a non-member of that club stopped at the door last Sunday evening as he was entering with a friend who was a member. The doorkeeper explained that he was sorry, but that his orders were positive not to admit non-members, even if the President of the United States was the person to be introduced.

"I am sure that all the members of reputable clubs desire to observe the law strictly, whatever it is, the only question with them being its true construction authoritatively stated by the courts."

Joseph Larocque, who was Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, and who is a member of several clubs, had not read the decision of the Police Board when a reporter for The New-York Times called upon him to ask for an expression of his views. He read the decision carefully, and then said:

"I never give legal opinions on matters which may come into court; but, if the law stands as the Police Board construes it, I am with Mr. Roosevelt in pressing for its enforcement. There ought to be no discrimination between clubs and saloons, unless the law makes it.

"If a case against a club were to come up in court, much would depend upon the evidence given, and circumstances under which the alleged infraction took place. Some clubs are unincorporated; some are incorporated by special statute, and others are incorporated under a general law, by which their act of incorporation is approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court. All these things might make a difference in the decision."

Max Stern has sent the following letter to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board, in which he says that Commissioner Parker is in error in thinking that evidence could not be procured against clubs for violating the Sunday law, because in at least one club—the Manhattan—drinking may be seen going on from the street, which was held to be sufficient evidence in the case of a saloon keeper.

CLUBS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED.

Organizations That Will Possibly Feel Effect of Sunday Regulations.

Under the decision of the Police Board announced Monday by President Roosevelt all private clubs and associations where liquors are sold Sundays are hereafter to be classed as subject to the excise law, just the same as ordinary saloons, and are to be treated by the police accordingly.

In the records of the Third Internal Revenue District this city, kept by Collector Grosse, there are sixty-eight clubs which have taken out the twenty-five-dollar Federal liquor license. This district takes in all of the clubs except those down town. The list is as follows:

Arion Society, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.
Aschenbroedel Verein, 144 East Eighty-sixth Street.
Building Trades Club, 117 East Twenty-third Street.
Bloomingdale Boat Club, One Hundred and Second and North River.
Calumet Club, 267 Fifth Avenue.
Central Turn Verein, 213 East Eighty-second Street.
Columbia Club, 2,056 Fifth Avenue.
City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue.
Colonial Club, Seventy-second Street and Boulevard.
Criterion Club, 516 Fifth Avenue.
Century Association, 7 West Forty-third Street.
Circulo Colon Cervantes, 723 Lexington Avenue.
Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, 435 Fifth Avenue.
Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue.
Douglass Club, 110 West Thirty-first Street.
Dover Post Club, 1,929 Third Avenue.
Empire Clubhouse, 624 Madison Avenue.
Engineers' Club, 10 West Twenty-ninth Street.
Emanon Club, 337 West Fiftieth Street.
Freundschaft Society, Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue.
Fin de Siecle Club, 268 West Fifty-third Street.
Good Government Club A, 722 Lexington Avenue.
Geneva Club, 94 Lexington Avenue.
Gesang Verein Schiller Bund, 74 East Fourth Street.
German Liederkranz, 111 East Fifty-eighth Street.
German-American Club, 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.
Harlem Club, 34 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.
Harlem Democratic Club, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.
Harlem Republican Club, 105 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Harmonia Club, 45 West Forty-second Street.
Hallade Club, 107 West Twenty-seventh Street.
Harlem Yacht Club, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Harlem River.
Katholisher Gesellen Verein, 122 Second Avenue.
Knickerbocker Club, 319 Fifth Avenue.
The Lambs, 26 West Thirty-first Street.
Lotos Club, 558 Fifth Avenue.
Manhattan Club, 1 East Thirty-fourth Street.
Minqua Club, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue.
Metropolitan Club, 1 East Sixtieth Street.
Mozart Verein, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street.
New-York Club, 2 West Thirty-fifth Street.
New-York Athletic Club, 104 West Fifty-eighth Street.
New Manhattan Athletic Club, 341 Madison Avenue.
New-York Yacht Club, 67 Madison Avenue.
New-York University Athletic Club, 55 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Phoenix Club, 1,402 Broadway.
Pel Upsilon Club, 64 West Thirty-ninth Street.
Progress Club, 112 West Twenty-seventh Street.
Progress Club, Sixty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.
Pequod Club, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Reform Club, 233 Fifth Avenue.
Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street.
Republican Club, 2,277 Third Avenue.
Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club, 751 Fifth Avenue.
Suburban Riding and Driving Club, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and King's Bridge Road.
St. Nicholas Club, 7 West Forty-fourth Street.
Sagamore Club, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.
Society of the Sons of New-York, 153 West Fifty-third Street.
Tennis Building Association, 212 West Forty-first Street.
Turn Verein of the City of New-York, 66 Fourth Avenue.
Union Club, 1 West Twenty-first Street.
University Club, 32 East Twenty-sixth Street.
United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street.
Union League Club, 1 East Thirty-ninth Street.
Waldorf Club, 111 West Thirty-first Street.
Washington Irving Union, 56 East Sixty-ninth Street.
Winona Club, Grand Central Station.
West End Club, 134 West Seventy-second Street.

The number of clubs down town open on Sundays is comparatively small.

Caught by a Parkhurst Agent.

James Garrity, fifty-one years old, a saloon keeper of 2,465 Third Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Morrisania Court yesterday, charged by Sigmund Neffelberger of 131 Cannon Street, agent of the Parkhurst Society, to whom he sold a glass of beer, with having violated the excise law last Sunday. Garrity waived examination, and was held in $500 bail for trial.

JAMES LOW IS STILL LIVING

The Man Supposed to Have Committed Suicide on a New-Haven Boat Now Looking for Money.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—A sensation was caused in New-York and New-Haven on the morning of May 31 of last year, when it was discovered that James Low of this city, who had occupied a stateroom on the C. H. Northam on the trip between those cities, the night previous had disappeared during the night without anybody seeing him. In the stateroom were found his coat, vest, hat, and scarf, and two letters, one addressed to his two sons, Milton and Walter, bidding them good-bye, and the other to his brother John, telling him that he had committed suicide and that his body would never be found, so that nobody would have to pay funeral expenses.

The body was never found, and some time afterward Coroner Eli Mix of New-Haven turned over to the supposed dead man's sons his effects, which were found in the stateroom. They also collected from their uncle, John Low, who was executor of his father's will, $1,529, an amount to which they were entitled providing their father was dead. The interest on the amount had been left to James during life, his sons to get the principal at his death. This stipulation was made in the will because James was addicted to drink.

Now James has turned up again, and has made a demand on John for the interest due him, but the latter claims he has no money for him, as the sons, Milton and Walter, had collected the principal, it being believed that James was dead, as he had several times tried to kill himself by swallowing laudanum previous to his disappearance.

Seeing the true state of affairs James engaged counsel, who has notified John that he must pay up the interest or stand suit. John has also engaged counsel, and an interesting legal battle will be the result. He always had a doubt as to his brother being dead, and when he paid over the money to his nephews he took their notes for the amount.

HORSES DASH INTO A WINDOW

Runaway in the Bowery—Narrow Escape for a Number of Pedestrians.

A pair of big horses, attached to a heavy wagon belonging to Nodell & Haward, of 161 Greene Street, were left in the Bowery, near the Houston Street elevated railroad station, yesterday morning, while the driver, Morris Plaezer, went into a neighboring store to get some goods.

A passing train frightened the horses, which dashed up the Bowery, narrowly escaping collision with cable and horse cars, and coming dangerously near running over several pedestrians. For a short distance the horses kept to the roadway, but soon took to the sidewalk.

When Mayer Brothers' tailoring shop, at 282 Bowery, was reached, the truck swung against the building, and demolished three plate-glass windows, which were valued at $400.

As this happened one of the horses fell, and the heavy fragments of plate-glass came down upon him in a shower. The animal was badly cut by the glass, but his mate escaped with a few slight wounds.

ANNIVERSARY OF PERRY'S VICTORY

Celebration of the Day in Newport by Oliver H. P. Belmont.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—Oliver H. P. Belmont to-day created no little excitement and enthusiasm by his celebration of the anniversary of Perry's victory. Lake Erie's hero was Mr. Belmont's great-uncle, and Mr. Belmont is named after the famous Commodore, who sent out to the world the message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Palatial Belcourt, the combination villa and stable of Mr. Belmont, was covered to-day with streamers and bunting, two great American flags falling over each end of its roof.

A detachment of artillerymen, manning big guns, appeared upon the scene at noon, and woke up the neighborhood with a National salute. Mr. Belmont took a drive this afternoon, and to-night he held an impromptu reception and had a fine display of fireworks on his grounds.

Citizens of Newport always are enthusiastic over Perry's victory, because he lived here and was buried here, and to-day they gathered in force at Mr. Belmont's place to join him in his celebration.

Condition of the Rice Market.

A good demand prevails in foreign sorts for rice, and under light stocks prices have been advanced a fraction on styles most largely sought after. Advices from the South note some trifling receipts of new crop at Charleston and Savannah, which were promptly taken up at fancy figures. As heretofore, the chief business in domestic is being done from New-Orleans.

Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., New-Orleans, telegraph Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts—Rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 160,445 sacks; last year, 102,005 sacks; sales cleaned, (estimated,) 16,935 barrels; last year, 18,005 barrels; good demand; steady at former range.

Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, telegraph Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts—Cleaned, 200 barrels; sales, 120 barrels; demand entirely local; foreign main supply.

RETURN OF STEEL BOATS

These That Came by Canal Start for Cleveland, Ohio.

PROPELLER HAS BEEN OVERHAULED

Fast Time Will Be Made With Large Cargo of Sugar—Good Docks to be Provided Here for Such Vessels.

The fleet of canalboats, whose advent into this port Aug. 29 caused widespread comment and interest in shipping circles and among persons concerned in commerce generally, after a twelve days' sojourn in the harbor, began their return trip yesterday. They left the docks of the American Sugar Refinery, in Williamsburg, about twilight, loaded to their full capacity with sugar consigned to Cleveland, Ohio. The return cargo was a trifle less in bulk than the first cargo of rails, it being the intention of the management to lighten the cargo in the propeller so as to give it greater propelling force.

While in dock the propeller's engines were given an overhauling, and the boilers refitted, so that, barring an accident, the fleet will be pushed along at a speed rapid enough to reach Cleveland Sept. 19.

The long detention of the boats at this end of the route was due to the making of repairs and the poor docking facilities. Time after time the boats were shifted about along the wharves, because no suitable place could be found to unload the cargo of rails. Hereafter this difficulty will be avoided, as permanent docking stations will be procured. In future trips, the fleet will stay in port three days at the most.

Considerable time was lost in clearing the boats. As they represented an entirely new kind of craft and the Assistant Collector of the Port could find no rules to govern transportation between lake ports and New-York, the clearing papers could not be signed until a late hour yesterday. The Assistant Collector was even then rather diffident about making out the papers, as he was by no means sure in what class the boats belonged. They were finally run in as coastwise schooners. Application will be made immediately to Washington for some provision for the latest innovation in shipping craft.

The fact that E. M. Oxley, the New-York agent for the Cleveland Steel Canalboat Company, had been able to secure his first cargo from the American Sugar Refining Company was taken by freight agents to imply that that company contemplates throwing a part, at least, of its immense traffic into the hands of the canalboat people. This alone would guarantee the cargoes for several fleets of boats.

The Sugar Refining Company, however, is only one of a great number who have made application for transportation. Within the last week Mr. Oxley has been compelled to reject a great amount of freight, simply because their means for handling it is as yet limited to the six boats. Three more fleets are now in process of construction at Cleveland, but they will not be finished in time to be of service this year. The season for canal navigation closes in November, and does not reopen until May. It is at this season that the railroads have a great advantage over the canal trade. Canal men, however, claim that if the Legislature takes care of the waterways so much shipping will be done during the Summer months, when all the large importations are handled and when manufactories are laying in their Winter stock, that a large margin may easily be realized, and this, too, with greatly reduced rates of transportation.

A large importer made the statement yesterday that the importation for the coming year would be larger than for any one of the ten preceding years. Especially would this be so in the iron trade.

"So eager have shippers been to take advantage of the low rates offered by the canal company, that Mr. Oxley has already secured guarantees for cargoes the rest of this year, and all of next. Cleveland capitalists were so delighted with the success of the experiment with the boats that the Chamber of Commerce tendered Manager C. E. Wheeler a dinner.

DEATH OF COMPOSER MILLARD

He Wrote a Number of Patriotic Songs—He Also Sung at One Time in Grand Opera.

Harrison Millard, the composer, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Kingman B. Page, 70 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mr. Millard had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for many years.

Mr. Millard was born of New-England parentage in Boston, in 1830, and early showed musical talent, so that in 1850 he went to Italy, where he studied under the prominent Italian masters. A tenor voice of unusual beauty and power gave him high rank as a singer in concert and oratorio, and later in grand opera.

He returned to Boston in 1859, and the next year came to New-York. At this time he produced his best-known patriotic song, "Vive l'America." At the outbreak of the war Mr. Millard went to Washington with the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, of which he was a member. He was soon after made First Lieutenant of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. This promotion is said to have been the result of President Lincoln's having heard him sing "Vive l'America." After a short service with this regiment Mr. Millard was appointed an aide on the staff of Gen. Rosseau, where he served until wounded at Chickamauga.

He returned to New-York in 1863, and after a year's illness was appointed to a position in the Custom House, which he filled until 1885.

During this time Mr. Millard was tenor of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. His compositions were numerous, the most pretentious being a grand opera, "Leah." Much of his work was religious, a number of masses and vespers for the church bearing his name. Several of his Ave Marias are considered particularly noteworthy.

Mr. Millard, however, was most widely known by his patriotic songs and ballads. Of these the best known are "Vive l'America," "When the Flowing Tide Comes In," "Under the Daisies," and "Waiting."

Mr. Millard leaves three daughters, Mrs. G. E. Goodman, Mrs. K. B. Page, and Marie Millard, who is the prima donna of an opera company.

Celebration by American Mechanics.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Order of United American Mechanics began here to-day. The order was founded in this city in July, 1845, and one of the founders, who is still living, was present to receive an ovation from the members. He is Luther S. Chapin, an old resident of this city, too feeble from advanced years to make an oration, but delighted to stand up and shake hands with all that came forward to greet him. The principal event of the celebration to-day was a parade this afternoon, in which about 12,000 men took part. The parade was marred by the intense heat, and much suffering was experienced by the men in line. After the parade the officers of the National Council gave a reception to the Loyal Legion at the Continental Hotel.

Arrived in Victoria Under Seizure.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 10.—The sealing schooner Beatrice of Vancouver arrived last night, having been seized on Aug. 20, by the United States steamer Rush, for non-compliance with Clause 5 of the Bering Sea regulations, which provide for the keeping by every schooner commander of a log which shall be entered each hunting day, giving the number and sex of seals taken and circumstances of the capture. There is also a suspicion that Capt. Ohlson of the Beatrice allowed the use of firearms on his vessel within the proscribed limits. The Beatrice reports that the schooner Ainoka is also proceeding home under seizure, her offense being invasion of the prohibitive zone.

Canada's Trade Returns.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 10.—The trade returns for the year ending July 30 last show imports of $105,567,000, and exports of $106,440,000. The decrease compared with the preceding year is over $6,000,000 in exports, and $7,000,000 in imports.

Johannis

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

A BOMB IN BRAEKELEER'S OFFICE

It Seemed Terrible and It Was Worse—a French Boy's Practical Joke Against a German Bookkeeper.

"Sidney, my boy," said M. de Braekeleer, a cloud of Hainletian doubt obscuring for an instant the serenity of his forehead, "I shall go out of business. For, what have I ever done to deserve the hatred of Anarchists? I do not know, them, and there cannot be a point of contact between them and me. Extremes meet. Rothschild, for example, is fabulously wealthy; but I am not rich. On the contrary, I am poor. I never see a tree, or a crystal brook, and the stars are brilliant, the moon is softly luminous, the air is caressing for everybody except me. Sidney, my boy, how do you explain the fact that a bomb was sent to my bookkeeper this morning, as if his name were Jacobsky, and my name were Rothschild?"

Sidney, tall, lithe, athletic, with a dimple in his cheek so deep that no barber's razor ever dared to shave the hair that grows in it, knitted his eyebrows, which meet. To what depths of folly in cruelty Anarchists might not go! M. de Braekeleer was kindness itself; his bookkeeper, a lackadaisical German, would not harm a cannibal; the office extended the friendly arms its simple signboard, its comfortable chairs, and the illumination of its wine samples in bottles of various forms and prettily labeled flagons.

"I cannot understand it," said Sidney, lifting his hands in horror. "Let me see the bomb. I suppose that it isn't for nothing that I am cannoneer of the Second Battery and that I have entertained for hours, in the camp at Peekskill, Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Flanagan, with the most amusing songs of Yvette Guilbert's repertory. We shall guard your office, M. de Braekeleer, as if it were the navy yard or the White House. Where is the bomb?"

The bomb was submerged in a cask that had contained claret. The bomb was a tin box that had contained a quart of ice cream; its cover was soldered, but there was a slit at the top, through which a string passed, and the water had filtered through there. The direction on the brown paper wrapper said naïvely: "Pull the string, and the box will open." There could be little danger in pulling the string now; but it was more prudent to disengage the cover with a knife, it seemed, and this was done. The string pulled a hammer, which sprang back and struck a cap that ignited the fuse of a firecracker, inoffensive enough.

"Guillaume," said Sidney to the office boy, "acknowledge that you manufactured this counterfeit bomb for no other reason than that you are a French boy and the bookkeeper is a German."

Guillaume confessed. He had tried to send the thing by several expressmen, and only Labarre had consented to do the errand. Labarre is old and naïve. He drives painfully an old horse, as badly fed as himself. He had been easily persuaded that the dangerous-looking parcel was inoffensive.

"I am a German," said the bookkeeper. "A German fears God only. I was not frightened. I only thought that I should not countenance disorder by allowing myself to be blown into atoms."

"Guillaume," said M. de Braekeleer, gravely, "since you have confessed, and that an old saying is 'a sin confessed is half forgiven,' I will be lenient with you. You shall have a week to search for another place."

BIDS FOR THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS

Four Firms Anxious to Construct Them Within the Limited Price.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Herbert to-day opened bids for the construction of the three seagoing torpedo boats authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill. The cost of the vessels was limited to $175,000 each, and the act provided for the construction of one of them on the Mississippi River, one on the Pacific coast, and one on the Gulf.

Four bids were received—three from the Pacific coast, and one from the Atlantic; none from the Mississippi or Gulf States. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco offered to build one of the vessels for $175,000, two for $173,000 each, and three for $172,000 each.

Wolf & Zwicker iron works of Portland, Oregon, offered to construct one vessel for $168,700.

Moran Brothers Company of Seattle, Washington, bid $163,350 for one boat.

These offers were to build on plans furnished by the Navy Department.

The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol, R. I., (the yacht-building firm,) offered to construct one or all three of the vessels at $144,000 each. This bid was for plans prepared by the company, which were submitted with the bids.

The boats are to be of 180 tons each, and are to have a speed of at least twenty-six knots, and are to be completed in fifteen months after the signing of the contract. In case the Secretary finds that he cannot construct the vessels at the points named in the bill, he is authorized to build them at any point in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP—The contest of the Valky

that she had obtained clam chowder from the chef Aug. 30, which was sent to the room of Mrs. Fleming, and from there sent to Mrs. Bliss, at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue.

"By whom was this clam chowder taken?" inquired the Assistant District Attorney.

"I don't know of my own personal knowledge," replied the witness. "But I understand that it was taken by two little girls, one of them Gracie Fleming and the other Florence King."

Mr. Brooke's objections to this testimony were overruled.

Henry E. Bliss was then recalled and questioned by Mr. McIntyre respecting his mother's estate. He said that he believed there was a trust estate under the will of Robert Swift Livingston.

"My mother inherited by will a fortune from him, but so far as I know she had lost or spent all of that property, and I believe at the time of her death she owned no property in her own name."

"Was there any portion of that property to go to Mrs. Fleming upon the death of your mother?"

"I think that was the case. There was some provision in Robert Swift Livingston's will which provided a certain sum of money for his daughter, Alice, which was to be kept in trust or otherwise kept until the death of my mother, then to be paid to his daughter, Alice—Mrs. Fleming."

Mr. McIntyre, to the astonishment of all present, then quietly remarked:

"The people will not offer further proof."

There was instant conjecture why the District Attorney had not placed Chemist Scheele, who analyzed the contents of Mrs. Bliss's stomach, on the witness stand, nor the two little girls alleged to have carried the clam chowder from Mrs. Fleming to Mrs. Bliss.

Mr. Brooke asked that all the testimony given by Mr. Bliss after his recall be stricken from the record, on the ground that it was incompetent, failing to establish by any logical means the motive alleged as the reason for offering the testimony. Mr. Brooke also asked that the jury be instructed that there was no evidence to show that the least particle of poison had been administered to Mrs. Bliss, or connecting Mrs. Fleming in any way with the case. The motions were denied.

"The District Attorney asks that the jury hold the accused for the action of the Grand Jury," said Mr. McIntyre.

Coroner O'Meagher then charged the jury:

"I think it is very apparent that this lady's death was caused by acute gastritis, and the medical testimony goes to show that this was caused by an irritant poison, and that this irritant poison was contained in clam chowder sent from the Hotel Colonial, and that this chowder was sent by a person who had an interest in the death of Mrs. Bliss, and who would inherit a considerable sum should she die. Gentlemen, you may retire to prepare your verdict."

This remarkable charge was received with manifestations of disapproval and cries of "Outrageous!"

After an absence of twelve minutes the jury returned with the following verdict:

"We find that the said Evalina Mathilda Bliss came to her death Aug. 30, 1895, at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue, from acute gastritis; also chronic neuritis with limeplate on the cardiac valve, the result of causes unknown to the jury."

This announcement was received with applause, which was turned to surprise when Mr. McIntyre, in behalf of the People, moved that Mrs. Fleming be committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Brooke opposed the motion strenuously, on the ground that the Coroner had no right to do so, the jury having exculpated Mrs. Fleming. "I ask," he continued, "that the Coroner discharge Mrs. Fleming. Show me the law which gives you the right to hold her, if you can."

Coroner O'Meagher asked for the law, but Mr. McIntyre did not have it at hand. He, however, reassured the Coroner, who was growing very nervous, by saying: "There's no doubt about it. It's been done time and again." He continued to argue that even if the jury wished to acquit Mrs. Fleming, the Coroner could set it aside. "I advise your Honor," said Mr. McIntyre, "that you have the right to commit Mrs. Fleming."

"I will act upon your advice, Mr. McIntyre," said the Coroner.

Mr. Brooke continued to protest with great volubility, and, in the meantime, the Assistant District Attorney slipped out. When Mr. Brooke discovered this he became greatly excited. "He's gone to get a bench warrant," he cried. "I demand that this woman be discharged!"

The Coroner sat on the bench as mute as a sphinx. This made Mr. Brooke even more angry.

"What!" he shouted. "Will you wait until this woman can be seized on a substitute writ?"

The Coroner did not answer.

Mr. McIntyre returned with a copy of the code, and a long argument was made as to the power of the Coroner to issue the commitment asked for.

Coroner O'Meagher finally decided to issue the warrant, which led Mr. Brooke to remark that he would prosecute for assault the policeman who dared to serve it.

Mr. McIntyre then took his witnesses before the Grand Jury. The commitment was handed to Inspector McCullough, but was not served. Mrs. Fleming and her lawyers remained in the Coroner's court while Mr. McIntyre was before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Fleming chatted with her lawyers, frequently indulging in hearty laughter, and appeared in the best of spirits.

After the Grand Jury had adjourned for the day Mr. Brooke told the Coroner that that body had been considering the case all the morning, and that it had adjourned without finding a bill against Mrs. Fleming. He therefore again asked that Mrs. Fleming be discharged. Mr. McIntyre compromised matters by getting an adjournment for an hour.

At 3:30, when the Coroner's court reconvened, Mr. McIntyre announced that he had applied to Judge Fitzgerald for a bench warrant for the commitment of Mrs. Fleming, and that it had been granted. Mr. Brooke asked that Mrs. Fleming be immediately brought before Judge Fitzgerald, in order that she might ask for a speedy examination. This was acceded to by Mr. McIntyre, and the party went down stairs, Mrs. Fleming being placed in the custody of Capt. Thompson. Upon Mrs. Fleming being brought before Judge Fitzgerald, Mr. Brooke insisted that the regular magisterial examination should be commenced immediately, but, upon consent of counsel, it was fixed for to-day at 3 o'clock.

Then Lawyer Brooke asked that the proceedings before the Grand Jury be suspended pending the examination, but on this point Judge Fitzgerald reserved his decision, District Attorney Fellows opposing the motion.

Before being removed to the Tombs Mrs. Fleming's description was taken, as follows: Name, Mary Alice Fleming; thirty years of age next birthday; born in this city; living at the Colonial Hotel; no occupation.

In answer to a question as to whether she had any explanation to offer, Mrs. Fleming replied:

"I am not guilty, and under advice of counsel decline to say more at this time."

Mrs. Fleming talked freely with reporters. "I have been treated very kindly by the matron in the Tombs," she said, "and have nothing whatever to complain of, except the limited quarters and want of sufficient fresh air. I have here some smelling salts which one of the matrons gave me this morning to be used in case I need it. I am sure that no one could have been better treated than I have been."

When asked about her family history, Mrs. Fleming said that she was a descendant of "Lord Livingstone."

DR. O. E. BRADFORD'S CRIMINAL RECORD

Once Sent to Sing Sing for Fourteen Years for a Serious Crime.

At the United States Secret Service Bureau in the Federal Building it was said yesterday that Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, who is under $25,000 bail for counterfeiting, is the same man who was tried and sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing in 1878, for performing a criminal operation that resulted in the death of the victim, Miss Sarah Victoria Connors, who lived at 307 East Twenty-sixth Street.

The case attracted a great deal of attention. The defendant's name was Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, alias Emery O'Bradford, alias Dr. Williams. He was sentenced to serve fourteen years in Sing Sing, but was pardoned. He was also arrested in 1877 for malpractice, but was acquitted.

Dr. De Kraft Accused of Perjury.

Dr. William R. De Kraft of 30 West Thirtieth Street was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of perjury. William L. Ryer of 32 Seventh Avenue accuses the doctor of having sworn falsely before Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas.

He swears that De Kraft in his application in that court for a discharge from his debts under the Code of Civil Procedure swore that his debts were as follows: Robert W. Moore, $33,472.63; W. Pricke, $39,950.45, and Daniel E. Ryan, $44,750.60.

Ryer says Moore told him De Kraft owed him no such sum, and that he believed the other alleged debts were also fictitious. Ryer was guardian for Edith Chipman, to whom De Kraft was in debt.

De Kraft was held for examination to-day in $2,000 bail.

Gold Badge for Alderman Cohn.

Alderman Louis Cohen, the Republican representative of the Sixteenth Ward in the Brooklyn Common Council, is a candidate for renomination. In order to help along his canvass his friends in that ward purchased a handsome gold Aldermanic badge studded with diamonds, which was presented to him yesterday during a meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

A CRUSH IN LOUISVILLE

The City Thronged with Veterans and Excursionists,

GREAT PARADE OF THE EX-SAILORS

A Magnificent Display Made by the Naval Veterans, and the Opening of Their Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—Louisville seemed to be full to overflowing this morning. Rough estimates last night from railroad and steamboat officers showed that fully 100,000 strangers had been brought in since noon on Sunday, but these figures were dwarfed a little later, when computations of the veterans and excursionists en route from distant points, or who had bought tickets for early morning trains from points all over Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, reached a total in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million, so that by evening something more than three hundred thousand acceptances of Kentucky hospitality had been registered in camps and schoolhouses, hotels, and private houses.

All night long belated trains from east and south emptied themselves of tired travelers, who lost no time in seeking quarters for a few hours' rest. Thousands of local people who were expecting relatives and friends waited patiently for hours, and scanned the bulletin boards only to read the words "late," in big letters before every train schedule, the delay ranging from three to ten hours. The railroad people say that they are doing the best they can, but the rush has thrown all calculations wrong.

The leading feature of to-day was the annual reunion and parade of the ex-sailors, and additional interest attached to the event from the fact that it is probably the last time that the Jack tars will be seen at a Grand Army encampment, sentiment in the organization favoring the holding of future conventions in the East, at dates best suiting the majority of the members. Eclat was therefore given to to-day's turnout by the co-operation of the ex-prisoners of war and of the survivors of the celebrated Mississippi River Ram Fleet, which was put into service at Pittsburg and Cincinnati and took part in operations on the Mississippi, Yazoo, and Red Rivers, as well as in the great naval battle before Memphis.

The line formed at 10 o'clock, and moved over three miles. Tens of thousands of spectators hedged the roadway and gave the marchers an enthusiastic recognition. Chief Marshal J. W. Hammond and his staff headed the column with the Michigan City (Ind.) Band, and the Louisville Legion Drum and Bugle Corps to announce the approach of the First Division. This was composed of two companies of Indiana infantry and a battery, followed by six companies of the Louisville Legion. Next in line were several lodges of the uniformed Knights of Pythias of this city and New-Albany, Jeffersonville, and other Indiana cities. The Juvenile Drill Corps and two companies of the uniformed Knights of Honor led the ex-prisoners of war and the ram-fleet veterans, while a division composed of Sons of Veterans who are en route to their National encampment at Knoxville acted as escort to the Naval Veterans. The latter turned out in fair numbers, and in their loose trousers, blue jackets with broad, white shoulder collars, and flat naval caps, presented a picturesque appearance.

After the parade had disbanded and the old soldiers had devoted an hour to rest and refreshment, the annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans opened in the Circuit Court room of the Court House.

Francis B. Alden of Hartford, Conn., Rear Admiral commanding, presided, and 200 delegates responded to the roll-call. In his annual address Rear Admiral Alden said the association now numbered 4,000 ex-sailors in good standing, an increase of 15 per cent. during the year. New local associations had been brought into existence at Marquette, Mich.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Portsmouth, Va., and St. Louis, Mo. No local associations had withdrawn or disbanded, and peace and harmony universally prevailed. The speaker went on to say:

The organization of Naval Veterans' Associations has already been productive of great good and is likely in the near future to do even more in removing many unjust discriminations against the sailor, so that he may stand equitably before the law alongside his comrade of the army and receive equal consideration. Owing to circumstances of environment it has been much more difficult to obtain a pension for a deserving shipmate of the navy than for his fellow-patriot, the comrade of the army, for it will be remembered that the enlisted men of the navy shipped at some seaport and were sent from there to the nearest receiving ship and taken thence as vessels needed crews, and put among officers and men they never saw before, and the survivors are difficult to trace. The army comrade, on the contrary, ordinarily joined a company formed at or near his home, and associated himself with friends who had previously known him, and who, if they survived, could easily substantiate his claim.

The organization of naval associations and exchange of rosters between them is the most helpful work that has ever been done in that direction, enabling deserving shipmates to obtain justice.

Amid frequent interruptions of applause the speaker proceeded to insist upon the necessity of an effective navy, and on the willingness of the American people to fight for the Monroe doctrine. In conclusion, the President recommended that the convention of 1896 be held either in Brooklyn or Philadelphia.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS REFUSED.

Convicts with Whose Sentences the Executive Will Not Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The following applications for pardons, acted upon by the President, have been received at the White House:

In the cases of George Capizzuto, sentenced to four years in the Erie County Penitentiary, New-York, for having possession of counterfeit money, and Henry W. Duckworth, sentenced to fifteen months in the Iowa State Penitentiary for breaking into a United States Post Office, pardons are granted for the purpose of restoring the convicts to citizenship. In both cases the terms of imprisonment have expired. In the following cases the applications are denied:

Hamp Cook and Samuel H. Mixon, convicted in Alabama of conspiracy in violation of the United States statutes, and sentenced to imprisonment for eight months and a fine of $100 each. These convicts and eight others represented themselves as dealers in various kinds of merchandise, certified each other to be financially responsible, and ordered merchandise from various persons, with no intention of paying for the same. In these cases the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the decision of the lower court, and refused to interfere:

William Scott, sentenced in New-York to three years at hard labor, Kings County Penitentiary, for sending obscene pictures through the mails; William E. Burr, Jr., awaiting sentence for embezzling funds of the St. Louis National Bank; James B. Truly, sentenced in Mississippi to six months for embezzling Post Office funds; William H. Anderson, sentenced in Kansas to one year and three months for perjury in a pension case; Isaac W. Bain, sentenced in California to eighteen months and $500 fine for using the Post Office establishment as a scheme to defraud; Levy Whitaker, sentenced in Indian Territory to twelve months in the Washington (D. C.) Reformatory School; Charles Bowie, sentenced in the District of Columbia to eleven months and twenty-nine days in the District jail.

In this latter case the President says: "In view of all of the facts in this case I am of the opinion that the sentence of the Court as modified and mitigated was merciful and proper, and should represent all of the leniency this convict deserves." Charles B. Terry, sentenced in the District of Columbia to three years in Albany Penitentiary for assault to kill. In this case the President says: "I am by no means certain that any clemency should be shown in this case at any time or in any event. I am satisfied there should be no interference with the sentence at present."

Edward Scott, sentenced in the District of Columbia to 364 days in the United States jail, Washington, D. C., for assault, and carrying concealed weapons. The President says: "Carrying pistols and using them on every possible pretext, and assault such as this convict committed growing out of this pistol-carrying habit, ought, in my opinion, to be severely and firmly treated."

CAN HAVE A WATERING TROUGH

The Aldermen Override the Mayor's Veto in the Interest of John Corrigan— Brookfield's Chance for Revenge.

For the first time in several years a resolution was passed over the Mayor's veto yesterday by the Board of Aldermen.

And it was a small matter, indeed, on which the Mayor was overridden. It concerned no more interesting a matter than a wooden watering trough.

Some time ago Alderman Olcott, (Platt Republican,) offered a resolution allowing John Corrigan to keep such a trough on the north side of West Ninety-sixth Street, between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue. This resolution was adopted, but it was vetoed by the Mayor on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Works, because Mr. Brookfield thought an iron fountain would be better than a wooden trough.

Mr. Olcott said yesterday that Mr. Brookfield arrogated to himself almost a veto power over the Aldermen in such matters. He asked that his resolution be repassed, but he wanted it understood that it was no affront to the Mayor.

Alderman Goodman wanted the matter sent to a committee, but he only got two other Aldermen to vote with him on that motion. Then all the Aldermen voted for Mr. Olcott's resolution, and it was passed, and Mr. Corrigan can now have a wooden watering trough, despite the Mayor's veto.

So it is that sometimes small things furnish opportunities for rebukes to the great and mighty.

But at this same meeting of the Board of Aldermen an opportunity was furnished to Mr. Brookfield for sweet revenge, if he chooses to take it. If there is anything that is dear to the Aldermen's hearts it is the new Aldermanic flags, which were first broken to the breeze at their picnic last week. The board adopted a resolution yesterday asking Mr. Brookfield to provide a suitable case in which these flags can be kept. The Aldermen also authorized him to spend $25 for this purpose. Suppose Mr. Brookfield takes a notion not to accede to this request, who will take care of the Aldermen's flags?

Vice President Windolph presided at yesterday's meeting of the board, and, after it was over, the members presented him with a handsome gavel, the handle of which was ornamented with thirty-one silver rings, each bearing the name of an Alderman. Mr. Olcott made the presentation speech. Mr. Windolph returned his thanks.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Berlin from Antwerp.

A.—A. H. Allen, Yorke Allen, Eugene Y. Allen, Schuyler Armstrong, Miss Florentine E. Artmann.—B.—Mr. Babcock, Mrs. Eugenie Bach, Herbert J. Baugher, Miss Josie Benfield, Algert G. Benfield, A. Victor Benham, Mrs. Benham, George A. Bilyen, Mrs. Richard Binder, Miss Laura H. Binder, Miss Mabel Binder, Richard C. R. Binder, R. L. Binder, Dr. J. E. Bogart, Frank Brabson, Mrs. Brabson, Mrs. Ernestine Brinkmann, F. W. Bless, Miss L. Broughton, F. C. Bryan, Mrs. W. F. Burdell, the Rev. Charles E. Burke, Mrs. F. B. Burwell, J. G. Butler, Henry A. Butler, Miss Mary E. Butler, George H. Busby.—C.—Mrs. Julia Carroll, Miss C. Carr, J. W. Catherine, Sister Claire, Miss Mary R. Coggswell, Rowland Cox, Mrs. Cox, Miss Fanny C. Cox, Robert Hill Cox, F. R. Cummings, Mrs. Mary R. Cummings, Dr. Roland G. Curtin, Mrs. Curtin.—D.—Miss Margaret Dalrymple, Miss Jessie Dalrymple, Miss E. A. Darlington, W. M. Datesman, Mrs. D. de Saint Omer, Miss J. De Voe.—E.—Carl F. Eicks, Edward F. Eicks, Franklin Evans.—F.—Arthur Fillebrown, Mrs. Sarah Forsyth, W. Foster, Miss Fowler, Miss Nellie A. Francis, Miss Phebe E. Freeman, Miss Florence Frisbie, Miss Marie H. Frohn, John P. Fruit, Mrs. Fruit.—G.—Miss Emma G. Gardner, John George, Mrs. Gerlach, Sister Ghislain, Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, Mrs. Goff, Clarence J. Grable, Mrs. Gordon Greene, Miss C. B. Green, Leopold Grinberg, Mrs. Grinberg, Miss Marietta Guardenier.—H.—Mrs. A. J. Hall, the Rev. J. L. Hand, Lloyd G. Harris, Miss G. M. Harrison, Lydia S. Hays, Joseph Hetzel, Miss Ella Herrick, Miss Eleanor Hildick, Miss Katharine E. Hilke, C. W. Hollister, T. H. B. Hull, the Rev. F. L. Hultgen, Dexter Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Miss May L. Hunter, Dexter Hunter, Jr., Master Hunter, Joseph Huston, the Rev. A. Hutmacher.—J.—Mr. Jewell.—K.—Miss Mary E. Kaughran, Mrs. Keating, Dr. Milton Keim, Milton Keim, Jr., C. C. Kellogg, Mrs. W. B. Kibbey, Edwin C. Kimball, Bernie Kirschbaum, Miss Myra M. Klown, Lorenz Klug, Sundeler, Eugene L. Kreglinger.—L.—A. Marin La Meslee, A. D. Lauer, Miss Cornelia P. Lauman, Lucien V. Leech, Prof. C. Leidlich, Theodore Lemmerz, Miss Louise Lewis, Miss M. A. Little, N. B. Livermore, Charles F. Lloyd, Dr. L. C. Loomis, Mrs. Loomis, Sister Louise, Mrs. T. M. Lowery.—M.—Miss Katherine MacDongell, Mrs. Sarah Mackel, Miss Isabel Mackel, J. F. Makley, Sister Maria, J. C. Marshall, Edward Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. John H. Mason, Miss Ruth Mason, William Matos, Mrs. J. B. McCullough, Dr. Charles McDowell, Mrs. McDowell, Miss H. E. McFulty, Miss Grace E. McQueston, Charles D. McWilliams, Miss M. Mencandieck, Dr. George F. Meeser, John Middleton, Miss M. H. Middleton, E. F. Miller, Miss R. G. Meyer, Miss F. C. McDowell, Miss Marion Mills, Miss C. Rosalie Morris, E. H. Morrison, Miss Maggie Mullen.—N.—Mrs. A. Nelson, Miss Louisa Wright Neilson, Dr. Edward Newhall, Mrs. Newhall, Miss A. Newhall.—O.—Miss C. O'Neil, Miss Susie O'Neil.—P.—H. C. Paul, Mrs. Paul, Miss Esther Paul, Miss Clara Paul, Miss Alma Paul, H. F. Pearsons, B. P. Pelzer, Mrs. Pelzer, W. K. Peyton, Miss Mary A. Pratt, Miss Jessie A. Prescott.—R.—Paul Rabout, James E. Randleih, Sister Mary Rose, W. S. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Dr. W. W. Russell, Miss Mary Ryan.—S.—Miss Sargent, Mrs. Anna M. Seitz, Prof. Montgomery P. Sellers, T. H. B. Steel, Miss Harriet Sharp, Mrs. B. Sharkey, Miss Sihler, Dr. Sinnickson, Mrs. M. A. Skinner, Miss Frances E. Skinner, C. Howard Slater, Mrs. Slater, Miss Sarah H. Spaulding, Sister Stella, F. G. Sullivan.—T.—T. P. Taylor, Sister Theodose, F. H. Throop, Mrs. J. E. Tippett, Miss Tippett, S. T. Towster, R. P. Troy.—U.—Harvey T. Ubler, P. J. Urling, Mrs. Urling.—V.—F. A. Van Der Willigen, the Rev. Thomas Van Ness.—W.—Miss Ella A. Wadleigh, George Wardlaw, Harvey T. Weber, Mrs. H. Wedeles, Miss Annie Wedeles, Leo Wedeles, Carl Wedeles, Mrs. Wendell, Miss Louise Whitin, Miss Miriam Whitlock, Miss Alice H. Whitney, Mrs. G. A. Wilding, Mrs. W. G. Wiley, Miss Sallie Wiltze, Mrs. Mary H. F. Woods, Miss Mabel F. Woods.—Z.—Mr. Zick, the Rev. J. J. Zimmer.

On the Ethiopia from Glasgow.

A.—James Arnold.—B.—Miss Babbitt, D. D. Banta, D. D. Banta, Dr. Blair, Miss Mary Bole, Miss Isabel Bole, J. P. Bowman, Miss C. E. Bowtell, Miss Jennie Bowtell, W. Boylan, Mrs. J. S. Bradley, C. H. Brauns, J. D. Brunton.—C.—Dr. C. G. Coakley, Mrs. Coakley, Miss Virginia Cooper, Miss A. Corbett, Mrs. B. W. Crane, John Crawford, Mrs. J. M. Crewitt.—D.—Mrs. B. Dempster, the Rev. James Doherty, the Rev. H. M. Dyckman.—F.—J. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher.—G.—R. Gallaher, M. Getzinger, Prof. J. H. Gilmore, Miss C. Goodlet, Mrs. L. A. Grant, James Gray, Gerald Groesbeck.—H.—A. Hammond, Mrs. Hector, Miss Hector, Daniel Hoyt, Wyland Hoyt, Peter Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, George Hunter, Master Robert Hunter, Miss Kate Hunter, Master Arthur Hunter.—L.—W. H. Lewis, Dr. Daniel Lewis, Henry Ludwig, Mrs. George Le Roy, Miss Jessie Le Roy.—M.—M. McLoughney, Miss McManus, Miss H. McQuiston, Miss N. Mack, Miss M. Mason, W. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Montgomery, Master William Montgomery, Dr. Russell Murdoch, Mrs. Russell Murdoch, Miss Charlotte Murdoch, Miss Mary Murdoch, Miss Agnes Murdoch, Miss Margaret Murdoch, Miss Maud Muzzy.—N.—Miss R. Noe, Miss D. N. D. Noe.—O.—W. O'Flaherty, Prof. J. P. O'Hern.—P.—Mrs. Pauly, Miss Pauly, Philip Peters, Mrs. Peters, Philip Peters, Mrs. S. J. Peterson, R. E. Phyfe.—R.—D. Rowan, T. Ryley.—S.—Mrs. Schmed, Miss Seabury, Miss Clara Sharp, E. E. Schraeder, Miss Somerville, Miss F. H. Stearns, R. E. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, F. J. Stone, Mrs. A. S. Stone, Miss Ida A. E. Stone, S. T. Stratton, Mrs. Stratton.—T.—Miss M. L. Taylor, R. C. Thurwachter, Mrs. Thurwachter, Miss Tufts.—W.—Miss M. Wallis, Dr. T. J. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Miss E. B. Waring, George A. Waterman, Miss L. Williams, Adam Wilson, Miss Sarah Winn, Miss Eleanor Woods, F. G. Wurdeman, Miss Winchester, B. S. Wright.

On the State of Nebraska from Glasgow.

A.—A. Apthorpe.—B.—Sherrill Babcock, Robert Baillie, Mrs. Baillie, Rev. Thomas H. Baragwanath, J. C. Batchelor, H. Bevan, Mrs. Bevan, Master Warren Bevan, Miss Anna Blair, Miss M. J. Booth, Miss Mary F. Brewster, Robert E. Brier.—C.—Mrs. Cadzow, Miss Lizzie Cadzow, Miss Mary A. Camp, Miss B. Caraway, Miss Caraway, W. R. Clark, Miss C. Connell, Thomas W. Coskery, Mrs. Coskery.—D.—Miss Mary Dame.—E.—Joseph A. Egan, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Isabella Elvin.—F.—Miss Lizzie Fairbairn, Edward Fay, John S. Findlay, Mrs. Findlay, J. Stewart Findlay, Miss Margaret E. Findlay, Miss Ruth Findlay, Infant Findlay, Miss Bessie Fisher.—G.—A. P. Forbes Gammack, M. B.; A. J. Gifford, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. W. H. Girdler, Thomas Goodall, Thomas Golden, Miss Graf, John Graham, Mrs. Graham, Miss Nina Greany.—H.—Peter Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss May Hamilton, W. S. Hale, Dr. Stocks Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, Miss E. A. Henson, Walter Hewetson, James Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss L. Hill, Rudolpho Holtam.—J.—Mrs. Jolly, Miss Barbara Jolly, J. A. Jones, Mrs. Jones.—K.—C. Kidd, Mrs. Kidd, Mr. Kinsman, Arthur Kirk.—L.—Miss Annie Langly, J. Letham, Mrs. Alexander Liddell, Miss E. Liddell, Miss Agnes Liddell, Mrs. J. G. Liefried, Mrs. Loag, Miss Julia Loag.—M.—Frederick MacCartney, Alexander MacColl, Mrs. MacColl, Master Allen Craig MacColl, Samuel McCutchin, Mrs. McDonald, the Rev. William A. MacFarlane, Ezra T. McIntire, Mrs. McIntire, Miss Blanche L. McIntire, Miss Ida W. McIntire, Master Ezra T. McIntire, Master John G. McIntire, Miss Lillie L. McKay, Miss C. A. MacNair, the Rev. H. J. Madden, C. R. Mann, A. E. Middleton, Miss Mills, Thomas H. Morrison, Miss Mowat, Miss Lizzie Mowat.—N.—William Nairne, G. Nairne, H. F. Neefus, Mrs. Eleanor R. Nichols.—P.—John Peters, Mrs. Peters, Norman Peters, Miss Nan Peters, Master John Peters, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. J. R. Pringle, Miss Ruth Pringle, Mr. Pritchett.—R.—Miss Annie Rose, Miss Laura Rose.—S.—M. Saunders, A. W. Scoville, the Rev. John F. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard, the Rev. Edwin R. Smith, Miss Gertrude Smith, Stephen L. Smith, S. W. Smith, William M. C. Stevenson, Miss M. A. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevens, J. H. Stevens, Miss Minnie A. Stowell.—T.—Mrs. Gideon Thomson, Miss Lucilla Thomson, Henry Topping.—W.—Miss F. Waddell, Dr. J. W. Walk, William Walker, Richard Whiteman, David Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Robert Wright, Mrs. Wright.—Y.—Mrs. Mary Yule, Miss Martha Bennett, Miss Maggie Campbell, H. M. Pollard, William Hull.

THE PROFIT TOO LARGE

Sir Roderick Cameron's Objections to a London Jeweler's Bill.

UNWILLING TO PAY 1,000 PER CENT.

Examined in Supplementary Proceedings Against His Son Duncan— He Complains of Unnecessary Annoyance.

Sir Roderick W. Cameron was examined yesterday as a witness in supplementary proceedings begun in the City Court against his son, Duncan E. Cameron.

Blumenstell & Hirsch, as attorneys for Henry Lewis, a London jeweler, obtained a judgment against young Cameron some time ago for $1,360.60 for jewelry purchased.

As the Sheriff returned the judgment unsatisfied, supplementary proceedings were begun, and Sir Roderick was summoned in order to trace certain property which it was said had been transferred to him by his son.

Sir Roderick was examined in one of the rooms of the City Court after he had been sworn by Judge Botty. He was accompanied by his counsel, Peter B. Olney. Mr. Morris Hirsch conducted the examination of the witness.

"Your name, age, and residence?" began Mr. Hirsch.

"Roderick William Cameron, twenty-one years and over," replied the witness.

"Your exact age?"

"I do not see what my age has to do with it," said Sir Roderick. "I live at 185 Madison Avenue when in town. At present I am staying at Clifton, S. I. I am in business as a shipping merchant at 23 South William Street."

Continuing Sir Roderick said that he is an executor of the estate of his wife, Ann Fleming Cameron, who died on July 2, 1879, and that under his wife's will his son Duncan has a "remainder interest" in the estate, which consists of a house and grounds at Clifton. This interest, he said, has been mortgaged to him by his son for $15,000, payable on demand.

"What was the mortgage given for?" Sir Roderick was asked.

"For advances made. It was given in March, 1892," he replied.

After a few more questions about the property, Mr. Hirsch came back to the question of age.

"What has my age to do with it?" demanded Sir Roderick again.

"Answer the question," advised Mr. Olney, and Sir Roderick said:

"I was seventy years old on the 25th of last month."

"Do you buy your son's clothes?"

"Yes."

"Do you pay his club dues."

Mr. Olney objected, and Sir Roderick did not answer.

"Have you always been in business in New-York?" asked Mr. Hirsch.

"No," said Sir Roderick.

"Why did you leave Ontario?" he was asked.

Mr. Olney told the witness not to answer.

After some other questions Mr. Hirsch asked: "Have you not offered to settle this judgment for 50 per cent.?"

"Yes, I offered to settle until I found that would be 500 per cent. profit. This hydra of Bond Street charged my son 1,000 per cent. profit."

"How can you swear to that when you never saw the goods?" asked Mr. Hirsch.

"I saw one piece that is charged at £15, and is appraised at $8 by some jewelers here."

Mr. Hirsch then dropped that subject.

This practically closed the examination. Mr. Hirsch saying that after the record was written out he would argue the objections in court. Mr. Olney demurred, on the ground that he had not the time to come to court again. He insisted that the objections should be argued at once.

Mr. Hirsch declared that this could not be done until the record was written out. With that Mr. Hirsch left the courtroom, Judge Botty.

Mr. Olney told the Judge that his client was being unnecessarily annoyed and subjected to repeated examinations, and that he wanted the examination closed.

Judge Botty said that he would see that there was no annoyance, and ordered the crier to call for Blumenstell & Hirsch. There was no reply, and Judge Botty then ordered the examination of the witness closed, as the plaintiff's attorney had abandoned the examination. Mr. Olney drew an order to that effect, and the Judge signed it.

It was said yesterday that Blumenstell & Hirsch would attempt to have the order set aside.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Rice Day at Manhattan Beach.—The management of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, in token of their appreciation, have set apart next Saturday as Rice's gala day, it being the last day of the Summer season of E. E. Rice's company. Kerker's grand orchestra of fifty musicians will give two concerts, and Rice's Surprise Party will give two performances of "1492," with many novel features introduced and changes of cast. Rice's Circus Carnival will also give two performances, and arrangements are being made for a grand firework display and balloon ascension. In addition to all this Theodore Vaughn will appear, and the distinguished chef d'orchestra, Max Maretzek, will conduct the grand orchestra in an overture of his new opera, just completed. Mr. Rice will also present many of his compositions during the day and evening, including the overtures of "Evangeline," "The Corsair," "The Seven Ages," "Adonis," "Hiawatha," his new "Excelsior March," and a new waltz written for the occasion, entitled "Swept by Ocean Breezes," and dedicated to Austin Corbin.

—A Change at Daly's.—Several important changes were made in "The Queen's Necklace" at Daly's last night, calculated to heighten the effect of the production, and give Mr. Bellew more to do in the play. In the mob scene in the first act a great snowstorm was introduced, which proved very effective. In the same scene Mr. Bellew as Cardinal de Rohan purchases the necklace, which is the central feature of the plot. The running time of the play has now been reduced, so that the performance closes at 11 o'clock. The audiences are large, and the success of the production is an assured one.

—"Blue Jeans" in London.—Joseph Arthur, who has just returned from England, says he has made arrangements for the production of "Blue Jeans" in London, and is negotiating with the Director of the Paris Ambigu for a presentation of "The Still Alarm" at that house in French. "The Still Alarm" ran for 100 nights in London, at the Princess's Theatre in 1888, and has been touring in the provinces ever since.

—Nat Goodwin Rehearsing.—Ever since his return from Europe last Thursday Nat C. Goodwin has been rehearsing his company in "The Gilded Fool," with which he will open his season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Monday night. Mr. Goodwin was never in better condition, and he is looking forward to a brilliant season. His engagement here is for eight weeks, and Mr. Carleton's new play, "Ambition," will not be presented until the fifth.

—Ada Rehan's Vacation.—Since the close of her season in London Ada Rehan has been enjoying a pleasant vacation at her cottage in Cumberland, England, where she has had perfect rest, surrounded by the quiet and romantic landscapes of that charming country. She is now in Paris securing her dresses for her coming season here, and will sail for home with Mr. and Mrs. Daly next Saturday. Her starring tour will open in Chicago Sept. 23.

—Under Hoyt and McKee.—The theatrical firm of Hoyt & McKee announces an attractive list of companies for work on the road this season. It includes A Contented Woman," with Caroline Miskel Hoyt in the leading part; "A Black Sheep," which will open the regular season at Hoyt's Treatre here; "A Trip to Chinatown," "A Runaway Colt," with Capt. A. C. Anson, and "A Milk White Flag."

—Sunday next will be given the last two performances of Kerker's grand orchestra, and only the works of American composers will be performed. It is to be called "American Composers' Day," and all the prominent composers living in America have been invited to be present and conduct their own works. A banquet will be served by the Manhattan Beach Company.

—The Bijou to Open.—The Bijou Theatre will open its season next Monday night, when May Irwin will produce John J. McNally's new farce, "The Widow Jones," for the first time in this city. The play has proved very successful in Boston, where it has been on view for two weeks at the Museum. The sale of seats for the first performances will begin at the theatre tomorrow.

—Matinées at The Academy.—The first of the series of Wednesday matinées of "The Sporting Duchess" will be given at the Academy this afternoon. It has not been usual to begin the midweek matinées until October, but the great popularity of "The Sporting Duchess" has induced the management to put them forward this year.

—New Plays for Hading.—Alphonse Daudet is now engaged in making a dramatic version of his latest novel, "La Petite Paroisse," (The Little Parish,) for production by Jane Hading. Another play, which has been specially written for Mme. Hading, is "Maitresse," the work of Tarbee and Decourcelle.

—Sol Smith Russell's Plays.—Sol Smith Russell has abandoned his old plays for this season, and is appearing in a new piece, written for him by Marguerite Merington of this city, called "An Everyday Man," and "The Rivals." So far, his success in these plays has been emphatic.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. 1,243 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or assist with waiting; good reference. Care of Mrs. Meehan, 513 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in American family; good city reference. 353 West 41st St., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young, respectable girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; lived out in old country. 208 West 67th St.; Blaney, ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as chambermaid, other as waitress; like to go together; no cards answered. 224 West 67th St., care of Peterson.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl, at once, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. S. G., Box 500, 1,342 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl; good waitress; kind to children; city and country references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets and Light Trading.

EASIER WEST AND HEAVY RECEIPTS

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

The yacht race again occupied the attention of the grain speculators, while others were waiting for the Government crop report, which was due late in the day, and the business was very moderate, with prices lower with the West. Provisions were offered freely at a decline, without active demand. Cotton advanced on the crop report, but closed barely steady. Coffee was influenced by Europe, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	62¼@	62¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¼@	38¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands		8⅝@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.25 @	10.75
Lard, Western steam	@	6.17½
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated	4½@	4 7-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.25 @	..
Lead	3.40 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very quiet and opened at a decline of ½c through rather free liquidation by buyers of Monday, with the West easier, and continued heavy receipts of Spring wheat at the Northwest; rallying ¼c on local covering, but reacting, and closing easy at ⅜@⅝c decline....Spot was dull and easier. Sales, 52,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at 65c under December, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, and 40,000 bushels choice red, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 66c; No. 1 Manitobs, 66c....Clearances hence, 38,588 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 71,239 bushels; receipts, 228,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 246,688 bushels; in the interior, 1,049,667 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were without special feature, and kept within the range of ¼c, with only a light local trade, closing at ¼c decline....Spot was dull and a shade easier. Sales, 28,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 38¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 39¾c delivered; 5,000 bushels yellow at 39¾c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago yellow at 40¼c, delivered....Receipts, 235,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 303,190 bushels; in the interior, 344,662 bushels....Clearances hence, 212,832 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 232,390 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady, closing at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, on local buying. Spot were moderately active at barely steady prices....Sales, 92,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28½c asked; No. 3 white at 26c asked; No. 2 white, clipped, 29½c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾c for 1,500 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 24@24½c for 45,000 bushels; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 27@33c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 262,000 bushels; exports, 9,998 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	50,000	62 1-16 @62¼	62¼
October	....	....	62¼
December	2,460,000	63⅞ @64⅝	64⅛
May	400,000	67⅝ @68	67⅝
Total	2,910,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	50,000	38¼@38⅝	38⅝
October	80,000	38¼X38¾	38¼
May	310,000	35⅝@35⅞	35⅝
Total	440,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	50,000	23¼@..	23¼
October	25,000	23⅜@..	23⅜
May	15,000	25¾@..	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October	10,000	25½@..	25½
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Prices were shaded a little to secure trade, but demand was only moderate. Sales, 15,500 bbls, including 4,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.55, 400 bbls Spring clears at $3.15, 1,450 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.65@$2.75, 1,300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.70@$2.90, 500 bbls do patents at $3.60, 600 bbls do straights at $3.10, 1,700 bbls Winter straights at $3.20@$3.25, 600 bbls Winter clear at $2.90@$3.15, 300 bbls do, in sacks, at $2.75; 400 bbls Winter patents at $3.40@$3.50, and 3,300 bbls city mills at quotations....Arrived, 15,442 bbls and 23,593 sacks; exports, 14,197 bbls and 7,507 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 31,480 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.30
White wheat straights	3.40@ ..
Patents	3.40@ 3.60
Specials brands	3.60@ 3.75
City patents	4.00@ 4.25
City clears	3.80@ 4.10
City extras	3.20@ 3.45
City supers	@ 3.10
City fine	@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@
Supers	2.20@	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	3.10
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.40
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active at steady prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated hollow meal, $2.50@$2.70; white, do, $2.60@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.05; grits, $1.05; chops, 75@77½c; coarse meal, 80c; fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; offered at $2.40 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and fairly active: Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@85c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil-meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was without marked change. There was hardly material demand for prime yellow, and where there were a few lots demanding a prompt sale, an easy tone as compared with some held rates, prevailed. On the other hand, good off-yellow crude had 25¾c bid for export, while 26c was asked. Sales of 200 bbls prime yellow at 28½c. PALM was at steady prices on moderate wants; Lagos at 5@5⅛c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair demand at a decline; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. COCOANUT OIL was slow; Cochin quoted at 5⅜@5½c, and Ceylon at 5@5¼c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand; 49@50c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—The oil market here and at Oil City opened and highest at $1.25; lowest and closing at $1.24. Standard price for crude unchanged at $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market throughout was sold off again yesterday. The decline was led by short ribs and forced by a large offering of October delivery. The loss of prices was 15@17½c on pork, recovering 5@7½c, 7 to 10 points on lard, recovering in part 2 points, while short ribs were down fully 30 points on October, reacting 5 points. The trading in a general way was moderate. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 23,000 head.

LARD—Was slow at the West and easier by 5 to 7 points, closing a little steadier, where September closed at 5.15c; October was at 5.75@5.80c, closing at 5.77c asked, and January at 5.75@5.80c, closing at 5.75c. Here there was a better trading in cash on home trade wants, with 1,250 tierces taken at 6.17½c, closing at 6.17½c. City steam was steady at 6c, and 100 tierces sold, and 150 tierces iron-bound pks on private terms. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.15c nominal. Refined was in moderate demand, with 1,500 tierces sold for Continent on private terms; quoted at 6.50c, and South American at 6.90c. Compound lard was dull at 4½c, as to quality.

PORK—The exporters were moderate buyers, taking 300 bbls mess, with the prices steady. The West was down 15c on October and 17½c on January, but rallied by the close 5@7½c, more through the pressure of October short ribs; September closed at $8.20 nominal; October was at $8.12½@$8.25, closing at $8.25; January at $9.35@$9.45, closing at $9.40. Quotations here: For mess, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, $12@$14.

BACON—The pressure on October short ribs, or 3,000,000 lb reported as offered by Councilman, broke them 20 points, and weakened everything in the list. The close was a little steadier; September at the West closed at 5.10c nominal; October was at 5.07½@5.25c, closing at 5.12c; January at 4.82@4.90c, closing at 4.85c.

CUTMEATS—The market continued weak and slow. Sales of 3,000 lb pickled bellies, 15 lb average, at 6c; 100 bxs clear bellies on private terms, and 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 7¼c. City pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled bellies 12-lb average, 6¼@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 8¾@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Trading was steady at firm prices. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $10@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers on slack demands; quoted at $14 at the West, and $15 asked, cost and freight, here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices and in moderate demand. Receipts at the West, 38,177 head, against 37,632 head same time last year. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; active; 10c lower; $3.80@$4.45; left over, 5,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,363 head; 5@10c lower; $3.75@$4.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,052 head; lower; $3.60@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 2,400 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4@$4.30. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.50@$4.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 862 head; $3.75@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; weak; $4.15@$4.37½. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $4.15@$4.40. Quotations here were at 5¼c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 5⅞c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The steady holding of city at 4¼c, in hhds for several days, despite the easier bidding of the home trade, led at length to business at the price, and yesterday there were 300 hhds sold at 4¼c. For country demands were moderate at steady prices, with sales of 25,000 lb at 4¼@4⅛c. For Australian 5c was a nominal rate.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was at 6c for city, at which 100,000 lbs were sold, although there was no Western demand at near that price. For lard stearine demands were slack, with 7¼c quoted, nominal, for Western. Of oleo oil, sales at Rotterdam at 45@46 florins, including 100 tcs Harrison at 46 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened barely steady at 5@15 points decline, and closed steady at unchanged prices to 10 points down, with free local realizing and following the decline abroad. Havre was irregular at ⅛@⅜f decline, and Hamburg irregular at unchanged prices to ½ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull and easy at 15¾c for No. 7, without business....Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—October, 500 bags at 14.50c; December, 1,750 bags at 14.20c and 2,000 bags at 14.25c; March, 250 bags at 13.80c and 250 bags at 13.85c; May, 500 bags at 13.70c; total, 5,250 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 14.50c, 2,250 bags at 14.45c, and 750 bags at 14.50c; December, 250 bags at 14.25c, 2,500 bags at 14.20c, 1,250 bags at 14.25c, and 3,250 bags at 14.30c; January, 500 bags at 14c; March, 500 bags at 13.85c and 1,500 bags at 13.80c; total, 13,250 bags. Total for day, 18,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-Day.	Same time Last Year.
January	14.00@14.10	12.15@12.25
February	13.95@14.05	12.10@12.20
March	13.90@13.95	12.00@12.10
April	13.70@13.80	11.95@12.05
May	13.65@13.75	11.90@12.00
September	14.50@14.60	13.45@13.55
October	14.50@14.55	12.85@12.90
November	14.35@14.40	12.40@12.50
December	14.30@14.35	12.30@13.35

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	262,812
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	15,942
Total stock in New-York to-day	246,870
Total stock in Baltimore	58,192
Deliveries yesterday	926—57,266
Total stock in New-Orleans	21,797
Arrivals—Steamship Rosse.	17,474
Deliveries yesterday	600—38,671
	95,937
Total stock in United States	342,807
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 9	87,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 9	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 9	130,000
	224,000
Total	566,807
Same time 1894	494,128

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.80 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¾@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¾
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@20½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18⅞	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala, ord	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled. Opening easy, and declining 8@9 points, with Liverpool, but reacting sharply on receipt of the Government report of an average condition of 70 8-10, (a loss of 7 1-10 from last month,) with prices gaining 16@17 points and local shorts covering freely. The close was barely steady at 4@6 points advance. Spot was steady, with sales of 679 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8⅝
Middling uplands	8⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling many be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Extremes.— Sales.
September	8.11@8.13	8.16	7.97	900
October	8.14@8.15	8.19	8.00	32,400
November	8.21@8.22	8.25	8.07	9,700
December	8.28@8.29	8.33	8.14	42,500
January	8.34@8.35	8.39	8.19	188,000
February	8.38@8.40	8.42	8.24	2,200
March	8.43@8.44	8.48	8.29	29,100
April	8.48@8.50	8.50	8.43	1,500
May	8.53@8.55	8.55	8.43	1,300
Total				307,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	758	2239	1958	..	..	..
New-Orleans	3436	1850	4023	..	..	..
Mobile	101	575	128	..	..	..
Savannah	1269	2118	1824	..	..	..
Charleston	616	888	519	..	..	..
Wilmington	35	96	71	..	..	..
Norfolk	23	100	22	..	..	..
Boston	230	28	36	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	220	610	..	..	..
Total	6468	8109	9191			
This day last week	1291	2088	2830	971	4278	3508
This day last year	9894	17018	13558	11800	12209	17680

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Held firmly, with only a moderate inquiry.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand very fair and full prices ruling.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3½@3⅝	Japan	5⅜@4
Good	4⅜@4½	Java, in bond	1½@2¼
Prime	4¾@5	Java	3½@3⅝
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Fancy	5⅝@6	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Fair	3⅞@4	Rice, bran	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was in light request at firm prices. Sales, 100 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 3c....Refined firm but less active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@..

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	4⅞	@5	1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5	1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5	1-16
Powdered	4⅛	@4	11-16
Coarse powdered	4⅛	@4	11-16
Granulated	4⅛	@4	7-16
Fine granulated	4¼	@4	7-16
Coarse granulated	4⅜	@4	9-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅜	@4	9-16
Confectioners' granulated	4½	@4	11-16
Cubes	4½	@4	11-16
XXXX powdered	4⅝	@4	15-16
Mold A	4⅝	@4	11-16
Confectioners' A	4¼	@4	7-16
(1) Columbia A	4	@4	3-16
(2) Windsor A	4	@4	3-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4	@4	3-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	@4	3-16
(5) Empire A	3 15-16	@4	⅛
No. 6	3⅞	@4	1-16
No. 7	3⅞	@3	15-16
No. 8	3 11-16	@3⅞	
No. 9	3⅝	@3	13-16
No. 10	3 9-16	@3⅝	
No. 11	3½	@3	11-16
No. 12	3 7-16	@3⅜	
No. 13	..	@3	3-16
No. 14	..	@3	1-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for Week—Beans, 216 bbls; peas, 1,250 bbls. Exports—Beans, 499 bbls; peas, 1,256 bbls. Imports—1,775 bags beans. All grades of domestic and foreign beans have been on the "toboggan slide" again this week, and it has been simply impossible to keep track of values. Demand from all sources has been exceedingly light. Exporters could draw no orders to speak of, and the usual Fall trade with home jobbers has not opened as yet. The local holdings of beans are not large, but there are evidently more goods in the country than dealers here had calculated on, and now the pressure is to get the old stock out of the way of new, which will very soon be on the market. The crop is a large one the world over, and is being harvested in good shape, and low prices are the natural sequence. A lot or two of new domestic marrow are here, but no values established as yet. Choice old State lots are selling at the close at $1.70, best marks of Canada medium are weak at $1.60, and pea have been shaded a little below $1.65 in instances. Export orders for red kidney for this week's steamers are light, and the strong competition to secure the trade has caused a drop to $1.50. Only a few white kidney, yellow eye, or turtle soup left. California lima are weakening under a very dull trade. Scarcely anything doing in foreign beans, and values are largely nominal. Green peas have shown further weakness. A car of new arrived to-day, but they are selling very slowly. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.62½@$1.65; do, medium, $1.60; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.15; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3.45@$3.50; do, foreign marrow, $1.60@$1.65; do, foreign pea, $1.50@$1.55; do, foreign medium, $1.40@$1.50; green peas, bbls, 97½c; do, bags, 90@92½c; do, Scotch, 90c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is fairly firm and moving out a little better, with general sales at 20c. Lower grades are plentiful, in light demand, and freely offered.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19½	@20	
Creamery, Western, extras	20	@..	
Creamery, Western, firsts	17	@18½	
Creamery, Western, seconds	15	@16	
Creamery, Western, thirds	13	@14	
State—			
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½	@..	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@17	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18	@..	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½	@17	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12	@13	
Western—			
Imitation creamery, firsts	13	@15	
Imitation creamery, seconds	11	@12	
Dairy, firsts	12	@13	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½	@11	
Factory, firkins, extras	11½	@12½	
Factory, tubs, extras	11½	@12	
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½	@11	
Factory, seconds	10	@10¼	
Factory, fourths to thirds	8	@9½	

CHEESE—A continued dull market, with weaker interior advices, leads to some little giving away in prices.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼	@..	
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼	@..	
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6½	@	6⅞
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6	@	6¼
State, full cream, large, common	5½	@	5⅝
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¼	@..	
State, full cream, small size, white	8¼	@..	
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7½	@	8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6	@	7¼
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice	5	@	6¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½	@	4¾
State, part skims, common	2¼	@	3
State, full skims	1½	@	2

EGGS—A quiet market, with receipts running quite liberal. Prices are steady, though stock must be fancy to bring 16c.

State, country marks, per doz	16	@	17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16	@	16½
Western, northerly sections, choice	15½	@	16
Western, northerly sections, good quality	..	@	15½
Western, central sections, good to prime	15	@	15½
Western, southerly sections, good to prime	14	@	15
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz. case	$3.60	@	$4.15
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz. case	3.00	@	3.45
Western, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.70	@	3.00
Western, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.10	@	2.40
Western seconds, per 30-doz. case	2.50	@	2.85
Western culls, ungraded	1.25	@	2.40

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples from near-by points have been moderate, but a few lots have arrived from Northern and Western New-York, and a car from the West, and the offerings altogether have been ample for all needs. Prices are rather firm on fancy grades at the moment, but show no upward tendency. Receipts of fresh packed Bartlett pears have been lighter and of irregular quality, and the offerings from cold storage have been largely of such as have not kept well. Fancy hard and clean fruit has gradually declined, and closes firm, but it is a slow market for overripe fruit and prices show a wide range. Seckels also irregular as to quality, with a fair call for fancy. Later varieties move slowly, but the best lots meet a little more call. Peaches are plentier toward the close, and the demand is not active. Some fine large arrive from Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, of which the condition is irregular, a few fancy bringing good prices. Maryland and Delaware basket fruit generally ordinary and going comparatively low. Most sales of Jersey fruit are from 40c for poor, up to 75c@$1 for average prime, but a few fancy reach $1.25@$1.50—rarely the latter price. Plums scarce. Western New-York grapes have been in moderate supply and steady, but not active; up-river Delaware close rather firm, but Niagara move slowly, and black kinds are plentiful and lower. Watermelons quiet. Muskmelons firm under light supply. Cranberries are more plenty and tend to accumulate; prices a shade weaker. We quote: Apples, red, round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, green, $1.50@$1.75; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, green, $1.25@$1.50; do, open heads, $1@$1.25; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50; do, Seckel, $2@$3; do, Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; do, other kinds, $1.50@$2; peaches, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per case, $1.50@$2.50; do, Maryland and Delaware, per basket, 50@75c; do, Jersey, fancy, $1.25@$1.50; do, common to prime, 40c@$1; plums, per 8-lb basket, 15@50c; grapes, Western New-York Delaware, per basket, 10@13c; do, Niagara, 10@13c; do, black, 8@10c; do, up-river Delaware, per case, 75c@$1; do, Niagara, 50@90c; do, other varieties kinds, 40@75c; do, black, 50@70c; do, 8-lb basket, 14@15c; do, per small basket, 7@8c; watermelons, large, per 100, $15@$18; do, small to medium, $5@$12; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$6.75; do, white, $4.50@$5. DRIED—Receipts for week, 11,078 pks. Exports, 2,669 pks. Several lots of new State and Michigan evaporated apples have arrived during the week, and small jobbing sales are reported at from 7c for fancy down to 5¾@6c for prime. It would be hard to do much business at any price within that range. Exporters begin to make some inquiries of round lots of prime Northern apples, and bids of 5½c for October or November delivery were turned down to-day. Buyers are somewhat afraid of the Western and Southwestern fruit, and there is comparatively little interest in the Southern, most of which is of ordinary quality. A few lots of old evaporated, in store, have kept bright and handsome, and are worth as much as the best new that have arrived as yet; lower grades, however, are offered more urgently, and are weaker. Very little interest in new sun-dried sliced apples and sales can be made only at very low figures. Ordinary coarse cut stock is also slow, but there is a little more call for large quarters. Peaches held about as of late, but no sales to speak of. Raspberries steady. Choice dry cherries firm; wet stock not wanted. Prime huckleberries a little firmer. Blackberries dull. Apricots steady. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, 5@7c; do, 1894, fancy, 6½@7c; do, prime to choice, 5½@6¼c; do, common to fair, 4⅝@5¼c; do, sun dried, sliced, 2¾@4c; do, coarse cut, 2¾@3½c; cores and skins, ¾@1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 6½@8c; do, Georgia, 6@8c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; do, sun dried, 15½@16c; cherries, prime, 9c; do, wet, 8c; huckleberries, 7¼@7½c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, 9½@11c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@8c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Nearly twenty carloads arrived yesterday and to-day, which caused a decline in fowls, chickens, and roosters, but at the reduced rates there is a good trade. Turkeys firm and ducks and geese steady. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 11@12c; do, Western and Southern, 10@10½c; fowls, 9½@10c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 50@80c; geese, $1@$1.37. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,812 pks. Demand developed considerable force following last weekly report, and stock cleaned up closely at slightly hardening prices for the leading kinds. This week there has been some increase in supplies, and a very irregular market. Prices opened rather firm at 11@11½c for scalded chickens and dry-picked fowls, and the latter are fairly well sustained to the close, but trade has been quieter and the top price more extreme, and for scalded chickens sales above 11c are now very rare. Dry-picked chickens are fairly steady in the best grades. Turkeys rule firm. Fancy Spring ducks a shade higher. Eastern geese firm. We quote: Turkeys, old, 11@12c; do, young, 10@16c; fowls, 10½@11½c; old cocks, 6@7c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry picked, 10@12½c; do, scalded, 10½@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 15@15½c; do, Western, 7@10c; Eastern geese, 16@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Fresh-killed partridges and woodcock are scarce and firm, and fresh grouse are sustained, though a little more plenty. We see no fresh golden plover, nor large snipe; would probably reach $2.50 per dozen. Fresh grass plover firm. Frozen quail have some call at good prices, but other frozen birds are slow. Venison firm. We quote: Woodcock—Fresh, per pair, $1@$1.25. Partridges—Fresh, $1@$1.25; do, frozen, 60c@$1. Grouse—Fresh, 75c@$1.25. Grass Plover —Fresh, per dozen, $1.50@$2. Small, yellow-leg snipe, 75c@$1. Quail—Frozen, per dozen, $2.25@$2.50. Venison—Per lb, 16@19c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have continued moderate and mostly of the medium grades. Demand has been rather quiet, but the tone of prices steady, showing some firmness on the highest and lowest qualities. Occasional sales of fancy hay reported up to 95c, but business above 90c is exceptional. Straw firm. We quote: Hay —Prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, shipping, 65@70c. Clover—Mixed, 65@70c; clover, 55@60c. Rye straw, 40@60c. Oat straw, 40@45c. Wheat straw, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts weak under lower prices South for hand picked; shelled steady. We quote: Peanuts—Hand picked, fancy, per lb, 4¼c; shelled, Spanish, No. 1, 6¼c; do, No. 2, 3¼@4c; do, Virginia, No. 1, 5@5¼c; do, No. 2, 3c. Beeswax selling slowly; generally at 27½@28c per lb; rare sales of fancy at 28½c. Ginseng firmer. We quote: $2.50@$3.40 per lb, as to size and cleanness, with extra large worth more.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady, with a fair outlet. Onions fairly active and steady.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl	$1.25	@	$1.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	50	@	75
Cucumber bales pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	50	@	1.50
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	75	@	1.25
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50	@	1.50

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Securities Recover on Their Merits Without Help from Manipulation.

BUYING AT BARGAIN PRICES

No Deposit of Syndicate Gold for the Treasury Reserve Because Withdrawals Were Very Light —Official Crop Report.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Prices of securities recovered to-day through their own buoyancy. Manipulative influence, so far as it appeared, favored a continuance of yesterday's downward movement Under this weight slight depression occurred in early trading. London opening the day as a seller. Disposition to sell was soon checked by the readiness with which all offerings were absorbed. Buyers had evidently concluded that the reaction had run its course. They acted on the belief that the time had come to acquire new lines, since prices so low were not likely again to be offered. There was no rush to buy and the market lacked snap, but, acting together on their opinions, the action of buyers advanced the entire list. Comparative dullness in such a market was hardly avoidable. Sales reached only 222,755 shares, against 313,955 yesterday. Last week's most spirited day, when prices rushed upward, made total sales nearly double to-day's.

Absence of news and of feature may be set against the day's record. Recovery in prices may thus be fairly credited to the natural tendency of securities toward improvement. It could not be expected that in such a market advances would be more than fractional. That the market righted itself in spite of attacks upon it furnished proof enough of the permanent character of the new conditions of business.

The list of changes for the day conveys but inadequately the temper of operations. A right understanding of the confident feeling that prevailed will be obtained by comparing closing with lowest prices because the low point marked the end of depression, and last prices represented the recession from quotations that had permitted fairly good average profits in a dull day's business. The list of advances and declines for the day being quite balanced, might convey an impression at variance with the undoubted feeling of cheerfulness which pervaded the financial district toward the close of business.

Indication in this column that gold shipments and the condition of the Treasury reserve had been used in the market only as a bugaboo, exciting hardly as much as temporary apprehension, was borne out to-day. The bond syndicate made no deposit to make good the Treasury loss. There was a small withdrawal for export. The market gave not the slightest attention to either circumstance. It was no news to operators that the syndicate could easily repair the gold loss, for its equipment for that purpose had been many times proved. The willingness of the banks to give gold from their vaults to the Treasury could have surprised no one, considering how closely interwoven are all the important financial interests with the syndicate's plans. The syndicate's purpose and ability to stand by its promises to the Government are elements of confidence that cannot be lessened, and that will be unimpaired while the bond contract is in force. Whether the reserve may run a small percentage above or below $100,000,000 is unimportant, in this general view of the situation. On the other hand, there was positive encouragement in to-day's gold operations, which withdrew only a small amount when a large withdrawal had been expected. The course of foreign exchange was also gratifying. Nominal rates did not change, but sales of demand bills were reported at concessions. The influence of trade exports is beginning to be felt.

Nothing unexpected came in the percentages in the official report of crop conditions on Sept. 1. It seems hardly probable that they will materially affect the markets. The statistician of the Produce Exchange estimated the crops from the official percentages at 383,246,000 bushels of wheat, 2,287,800,000 bushels of corn, and 733,462,000 bushels of oats.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent for choice four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. and upward for names less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $103,535,010, and the balances were $6,156,105. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $89,764.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89 for sixty-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88½@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	¾
American Sugar Ref.	¾
American Tel. & Cable	2
American Tobacco	⅞
Pullman Car	¾
Rio Grand & Western pf	1½

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf, when iss.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾
Detroit Gas	¾
Erie T. & T.	1¾
Illinois Central	1½
National Linseed Oil	1¾
New-Jersey Central	1
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	1⅜
United States Leather pf	1

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8's	1
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

C., C., C. & St. L., 1st St. L.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.	1½
Kansas Pacific Con. t., r.	1¼
Kansas & Texas 2d	1½
Oregon Improvement 1st	1½

Government bonds were steady. The 4s coupon, 1907, and the 4s of 1925 declined ⅝. There was a sale of $8,000 5s coupon at 116. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122	122¾
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $6,907,592, against $5,-402,543 in the preceding week and $6,100,-901 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $238,368,514, against $254,793,142 for corresponding period last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	149	149	148	150	50
American Cotton Oil	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24	25¼	100
American Cotton Oil pf	72½	74½	72½	72½	71½	74	220
*American Sugar Refining	110⅝	111⅞	110⅝	111⅞	111⅜	111⅝	34,520
*American Sugar Refining pf	102	102	101½	101½	101½	101⅝	421
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	93	94	94	98	100
American Tobacco	95⅝	96¾	95⅝	96⅝	96¼	96½	5,596
American Tobacco pf	112	112	112	112	..	..	3
A., T. & S. F., 8d in. pd.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½	21⅜	..	14,145
*A. T. & S. F. pf., when issued	34½	34½	34	34	34¼	..	200
Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55½	56¼	..	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20½	20½	21	1,340
Chicago Gas	62⅝	62⅞	62⅛	62⅜	62⅛	62⅞	5,885
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	105½	104¼	104⅞	104⅞	105	3,650
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	89	89⅜	88¼	89¼	89¼	89⅜	13,345
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48⅜	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	530
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77¼	77½	76⅝	77⅜	77¼	77⅝	23,985
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	129½	130	165
Chicago, Rick Island & Pacific	80¾	81⅝	80⅜	81¼	81¼	81⅝	8,912
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7¼	7½	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	41	41½	40¾	40¾	40⅝	41	4,333
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	100	100	100	100	94	100	50
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅝	110
Delaware & Hudson	132	132⅝	131⅜	132¼	132¼	133	820
Del., Lack. & Western	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	163½	200
Denver & Rio Grande	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	18	500
Denver & Rio Grande pf	54	54	54	54	54½	54½	150
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9½	10½	10
Detroit Gas	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	..	..	200
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20½	20¼	1,210
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65	65	63	63	62¾	63½	1,200
General Electric	39⅜	39¾	38¾	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	7,345
Illinois Central	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	104¾	104¾	100
Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	10½	11	200
Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	..	..	200
Laclede Gas	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	500
Laclede Gas pf	86¾	87	86¾	87	85	86	60
Lake Erie & Western	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	26	100
Lake Shore	150	150⅜	150	150⅝	150½	151¾	303
*Long Isl. Trac., all in. pd.	20⅜	21	20¼	21	20	21	1,460
Louisville & Nashville	64	64⅜	63⅝	64¼	64⅛	64¼	3,800
Louisville, N. A. & C.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	200
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	28½	29	560
Manhattan Con.	111½	112¾	111½	112⅜	112½	113¼	1,053
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25¾	500
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	86	87	420
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½	61	100
Minnesota Iron	68	68	67¾	67¾	67	68	112
Missouri Pacific	41	41	39¾	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜	8,770
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	40¼	40¼	39½	40	40	40¼	4,240
*National Lead Co.	35	35½	35	35⅜	35	35½	302
*National Lead Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	91	92	25
National Linseed Oil	26½	26¾	26½	26½	25	26½	100
New-Jersey Central	113⅝	113⅞	112¾	112⅝	112	112⅝	517
New-York Central	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	475
N. Y. & N. H. rights	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅛	..	..	1,144
New-York, Lack. & Western	116¾	116¾	116¾	116⅞	..	..	4
New-York, L. E. & W.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	1,050
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	22	23	200
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	35	35¼	34½	35	34⅞	35	2,705
Norfolk & Western	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4	4½	320
*N. J. & N. Y. Telephone	117½	117½	117½	117½	..	..	10
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	1,639
Ontario & Western	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	370
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	11	100
Pacific Mail	33½	33⅝	32¾	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	4,690
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅝	100
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	20	20⅛	14,920
P., L., C. & St. L.	19½	19½	19½	19½	18½	19⅜	25
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	56	56	56	56	55	57½	5
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173⅝	174	173⅝	174	173¾	174	900
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	43	43	43	41½	44	100
St. Louis Southwestern	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	19	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19½	1,081
St. Paul & Duluth	35½	35½	35½	35½	..	..	50
St. Paul & Omaha	44	45¾	44	45¾	43½	44¼	450
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	120	122	34
Southern Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25½	26¼	400
Southern Railway	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	410
Southern Railway pf.	41⅜	41⅝	41	41¼	41⅛	41⅝	2,436
Tennessee Coal & Iron	45½	46⅞	44⅜	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	21,097
Texas Pacific	13	13⅜	13	13	13	13¼	700
Union Pacific	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	1,250
Union Pacific, D. & G.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	7	400
*U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝	7	750
*U. S. Cordage pf., 3d in. pd.	13¼	13¼	13	13½	13¼	13⅝	600
United States Rubber	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅝	228
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	100
*United States Leather	16½	16½	16	16⅛	16⅛	16½	1,400
*United States Leather pf.	86	86	85	85	84⅞	85	2,080
Wabash	9½	10	9½	10	9⅝	10	350
Wabash pf.	24⅜	24½	24⅛	24⅜	24¼	24⅝	3,410
Western Union Telegraph	96½	96⅞	96¾	93⅜	96¾	96⅞	2,637
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16½	520
Wisconsin Central	7	7	7	7	6⅞	7¼	200
Total sales							222,751

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,000	113	
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 15,000	47	
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 44,000	58	
8,000	57¾	
20,000	58	
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 30,000	83¼	
10,000	83⅜	
15,000	83¼	
10,000	83⅜	
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 50,000	82⅜	
33,000	83¼	
26,000	83	
3,000s3	83	
10,000	83¼	
12,000	83	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 10,000	35¼	
35,000	35	
5,000	35¼	
20,000	35¼	
25,000	35¼	
10,000	34⅞	
20,000	34¾	
10,000	34⅝	
1,000	34⅜	
1,000	35	
15,000	34⅝	
25,000	34½	
35,000	34⅜	
4,000	34⅞	
31,000	35	
33,000	35¼	
Atlantic & Pac Inc 5,000	4½	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000	115	
1,000	115¾	
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 91,000	104½	
10,000	104⅝	
Canada So 1st Gtd 6,000	110¼	
Cent'l N J G M 5s 5,000	119	
Registered 500	117	
1,000	118	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	112	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 5,000	96	
Ches, O. & S W 2d 12,000	48	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000	120½	
1,000	120⅝	
3,000	120½	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 13,000	106¼	
11,000	106	
Chic, Buri & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000	93½	
Chicago & Erie 1st 10,000s20f	108	
2,000s3	107¾	
Chic G L & C Co 1st 1,000	93¼	
Chic & Ind Coal 1st 10,000	102½	
5,000	102¾	
5,000	103	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st 1,000	49	
Trust Co Certfs 2,000	50¼	
16,000	50⅞	
Chic & N W S F 6s Registered 6,000	116½	
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 2,000	111¼	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 12,000	106½	
1,000	106⅝	
30,000	106⅜	
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000	98	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 11,000	50⅛	
Clev, C, Chic & S L St Louis Div 4s 1,000	94½	
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Receipts 7,000	30¼	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 5,000	91½	
1,000s3	91½	
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000	111¾	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 1,000	84	
Denv & Rio G'de 1st 5,000	116⅜	
E, T, V & G Div'l 5s 2,000	114	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000s20f	110¾	
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000	93½	
6,000	93¾	
Gal, Har & Sn An 1st 1,000	107	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 10,000	74⅜	
Illinois Central, Cairo Bridge 4s 6,000	101½	
West'n Line 1st 4s 9,000	102¼	
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 5,000	121⅜	
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 11,000	78¼	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 22,000	97	
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s 54,000	116	
L S & M So 2d Coup 5,000	123⅜	
L S & M So 1st Coup 10,000s3	123½	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 4,000	103½	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 7,000	111¼	
3,000	111	
Long Island G M 4s 6,000	93½	
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 4,000	84	
Louisv & Nashv Cons 2,000	109¾	
Louisv & Nashville Nashv & Dec 5,000	111¾	
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 5,000	102¼	
Mfl, L S & W Ext 5s 1,000	112	
Minn & St L Con 5s 20,000s3	104	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000	90¼	
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 6,000	66¼	
3,000	66¼	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000	87	
6,000	87½	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s 1,000	115½	
Chic & Mil Div 1,000	124½	
Mineral Point Div 1,000	107¼	
Terminal 5s 3,000	112	
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5s 50b3	90	
Missouri Pacific 3d 2,000	112⅛	
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 5,000	76	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000s3	66	
5,000	66	
5,000	65¼	
5,000	65¾	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 1,000	111½	
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 1,000	90¼	
5,000	94½	
N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s 5,000	102½	
North Pac 3d Coup 5,000	73⅜	
5,000	73⅞	
North Pac Cons 5s 5,000	40¾	
10,000	41	
2,000	41⅛	
40,000	41	
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 10,000	85⅝	
10,000	85½	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts 10,000	88	
Ohio Southern 1st 2,000	91½	
Oregon Impvemn 1st 1,000	95½	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 21,000	44	
Oregon Short Line 6s 2,000	103½	
5,000	102¾	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 1,000	56¾	
14,000	57	
5,000	56¼	
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 4,000	104½	
Peo & Eastern 1st 6,000	84	
Peo & Eastern Inc 6,000	84½	
Phila & Reading 2d Pref Inc 5,000	23¾	
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Receipts 20,000	78¼	
15,000	78⅛	
5,000	78	
5,000	78¼	
5,000	78⅜	
10,000	78¼	
25,000	78½	
8,000	78⅝	
17,000	78½	
10,000	78⅝	
20,000	78¼	
Pittsburg & W'n 1st 2,000	87	
Rio Grande W'n 1st 1,000	77⅜	
St L & Iron Mount Arkan Br Ext 5s 3,000	106	
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 3,000	93¼	
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 10,000	39⅜	
St Paul, M & M 2d 1,000	121⅞	
San An & Ar P 4s 6,000	64	
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certs 25,000	63	
64,000	63½	
Scioto Val & N E 4s 2,000	84¼	
Southern R'y 1st 5s 31,000	96⅜	
13,000	96⅝	
16,000	96½	
10,000	96⅝	
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s		
Birmingham Div 1st 5,000	95½	
Tex & N O Cons 5s 5,000	95½	
7,000	95	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s Trust Co Certfs 1,000	75	
Third Av 1st 5s 5,000	122	
Union Elev 1st 6s 3,000	107	
Union Pac 1st, 1896 5,000	107⅛	
1,000	107½	
Union Pac 6s, 1897 1,000	107¾	
Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000	107⅝	
Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000	108	
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 2,000	99¼	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 26,000	42¼	
U S Cord 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000	49	
3,000	49¼	
1,000	49	
5,000	49¼	
1,000	50	
2,000	49¾	
12,000	50⅜	
U S Leather Co 6s 5,000	114	
Wabash R R 1st 1,000	108¾	
Wabash 2d 4,000	80	
Wabash Deb, Ser B 34,000	34	
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 3,000	107⅛	
20,000	107	
W'n N Y & Penn Gen 10,000	50¼	
1,000	50½	
W'n N Y & Penn Inc 4,000	20¾	
W'n U Col Trust 5s 9,000	111½	
Wilkes & East 1st 5,000	94¾	
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000	61⅜	
4,000	61	
10,000	61½	
Total sales		$1,847,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	66	68
American Coal	92	100
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113½	115
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1¾
Baltimore & Ohio	66	67
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9¼	10
*Bay State Gas	17	20¾
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	..
Canadian Pacific	56½	57½
Cedar F. & M.	10	20
Central Pacific	19⅝	20½
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	54
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	104	105
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146½	147½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162¼	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	3¾	4½
C. H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
Consolidated Gas Co.	144	145
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	53	58
*D., S. S. & A.	6½	8
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	16
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100	101
Evansville & Terre Haute	37	39
Evansville & T. H. pf	55	..
Great Northern pf.	127½	130
G. B. & W., t. r.	1	2½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	26½	..
Houston & Texas	2¾	3½
Illinois Steel Co.	75¾	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19½	20⅜
Kanawha & Michigan	..	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	80	87
Long Island	85	..
L. St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mahoning Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	6	7½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	63
Mexican Central	13	13⅝
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican National certificates	2½	3
Michigan Central	101	108
Mobile & Ohio	25	28
Morris & Essex	166	168
N., C. & St. L.	70	90
National Starch	7	8
National Starch 1st pf.	48	55
National Starch 2d pf.	..	34
New Cent. Coal	7	9
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	55	62
N. Y. & N. H.	179	181½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16½	17
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32⅜	35⅜
New-York, S. & W.	13	13¼
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Norfolk & Western pf.	14⅜	15
North American	5¾	5⅞
Northern Pacific	5¼	5½
Northwestern Telegraph	109½	..
Ohio Southern	9	15
Ontario Mining	9½	10½
Oregon Improvement	8½	11
Oregon Railway & Navigation	23½	28
Pennsylvania Coal	312	..
Peoria & Eastern	9½	10½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	54	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	33	34
P., F. W. & C.	162½	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Quicksilver pf.	..	19
Reas. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	18	19
R., W. & O.	116	117½
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul, M. & M.	115½	117½
Silver bullion certificates	67⅜	67½
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City R. T.	23½	..
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	..
T. C. & I. pf.	98	101
T. P. Land Tr.	10	10½
Toledo & O. C.	41	48
Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1⅝	2½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	2	..
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
United States Express	47	51
*U. S. Cordage std., 3d in. pd.	26¾	28
Wells-Fargo Express	109	115
*Western Union Beef	9	9¾
Western & Lake Erie pf.	50¾	51½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	110⅝	111¾	110⅜	111¼	14,200
Am. Tob.	96¾	96¾	95⅝	95⅝	220
A., T. & S. F.	21⅝	21½	21⅜	21⅝	2,920
Ark. C. Imp.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	100
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48	48	48	48	20
Cent. of N. J.	113½	113½	112½	113	140
Chi. & N. W.	105⅞	106	104⅝	104⅝	280
Chicago Gas.	62⅞	63	62⅛	62⅞	2,870
C., R. I. & Pac.	80¾	81⅜	80½	81¼	2,260
C., B. & Q.	80	80⅝	88⅝	80¼	4,390
C., M. & S. P.	77¼	77⅝	76⅜	77⅜	15,090
Ches. & O.	20	21	20	21	200
Dist. & C. F.	20⅜	20½	20¼	20⅜	370
Gen. Elec.	39¼	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	1,520
Louis. & N.	63⅞	64½	63⅜	64½	230
Total sales					52,930

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	83¼	83½	83⅛	83⅛	$7,000
A., T. & S. F 2d	35¼	35¼	35	35	18,000
Long I. 4s	98½	98

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest Payable January and July in New-York or Baltimore, at the option of the holder.

Total Amount of Mortgage $4,000,000, of which $300,000 are retained in the Treasury of the Company for future requirements, leaving $3,700,000 Bonds outstanding.

These are $1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration of principal, and are secured by First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company; both principal and interest are payable "in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness," and "without any deduction for National, State, or Municipal Taxes."

A controlling interest in the road has recently been purchased by the Southern Railway Company, and it will be run in connection with that system, which it joins at Macon, Georgia, extending to Palatka, Florida, a distance of 285 miles of main line with ample side tracks.

It owns large and valuable terminal properties at both Macon and Palatka, besides about one mile of frontage on the St. John's River. These terminals are estimated to be worth fully $500,000.

The roadbed is in good condition and is laid with 60-lb. steel rail. The road is well equipped, comparing favorably in that respect with the Plant System, Seaboard Air Line, and Atlantic Coast Line.

The traffic of the road is diversified and is steadily increasing. The earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1895, were:

Gross Earnings ($2,958 per mile)..	$843,560
Operating Expenses.....	614,965
Net Earnings.....	228,595
Interest on $3,700,000 outstanding Bonds	185,000
Surplus over fixed charges.....	43,595

These earnings were made before the road became a part of the Southern System, and almost entirely from local business, and in a year of not unusual prosperity.

The earnings for 1893 and 1894 were $817,822 and $831,052, respectively.

The connection with the Southern Railway System will be of great advantage, as it will enable the Georgia Southern & Florida to handle a large through business heretofore thrown over other lines, thus enlarging its traffic and increasing its earnings.

The following table, taken from the latest comparative reports obtainable, is interesting as comparing the First Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Southern & Florida with those of the Columbia & Greenville, Georgia Pacific, and Western North Carolina, which are similarly situated with regard to the Southern Railway, all being controlled and operated as parts of the Southern Railway System:

	Sales Aug. 1895.	Maturing.	Per Mile.	Bonds Per Mile	Earnings 1893.
Columbia & Greenville Firsts....	113	20½ Yrs.		$12,200	$2,468
Georgia Pacific Firsts.....	114	26½ "		10,000	3,269
Western North Carolina Firsts....	115	19 "		12,500	2,913
Georgia Southern & Florida.....		50 "		13,000	2,868

The undersigned offer at par and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price, $1,200,000 of the above described bonds of the GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them to investors.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

New Loan
$1,100,000
Kansas City, Mo.,
GOLD
4½ % 20-YEAR
BONDS.

Issued to pay for the Water Works plant acquired by the city Aug. 24, 1895, under decree and judgment of United States Court.

The income from the Water Works plant is sufficient to **pay the interest on the entire city debt, and show a surplus.**

Legal investment for all New-England Savings Banks.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place. } Counsel.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York et al., vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., et al.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the thirty-first day of August, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the petition of its receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as SOLE continuing receiver of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway, in said city, sell at public auction, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, without recourse upon the receivership, all my right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, as such receiver, and all the right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in and to the following claim, to wit:

Claims of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, for the principal sum of one million two-hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($1,213,405.29) alleged to be due for money advanced by the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, set out and claimed in a suit brought January 5th, 1893, by F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, then receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of the State and County of New-York, against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and thereafter removed from said State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, and still pending and undetermined in said last named court.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the Court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale, and no bid of less amount than five thousand ($5,000) dollars will be accepted.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said claim will be required to pay at once to the undersigned receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bids should be rejected by the Court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the Court, and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale, and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in the claim to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, September 3d, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Receiver.)

100 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
200 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan So. R. R. Co.
(By order of Executor of A. C. Hallam, M. D., dec'd.)
10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. 26th Ward Bank, B'klyn.
30 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
151 shs. Amphion Academy, B'klyn, (Hypd.)
(By order of Executors.)
8 shs. United States Trust Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
4 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. Guar.
15 shs. Lorillard Co. Prefd, 8 p. c. cumulative.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & New-Orleans R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1897.
$1,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1901.
$15,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$3,000 Union Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
1,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., due July 1, 1915, (Hypd.)
26 shs. Home Insurance Co.
27 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1896, Indorsed.
90 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
200 shs. Mercantile Bank.
$1,000 Cohoes Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1914.
134 shs. Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
120 shs. The Sterling Incandescent Gas Light Co.
45 shs. Natl. Starch Manf'g Co. 2d Prefd.
$3,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge. Bds.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

EMPIRE STATE BANK,
640 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 640 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M. CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Dividends.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2 Per Cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 12 M., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1, 1895.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
New-York, Sept. 10, 1895. Transfer Agents.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, Aug. 28, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, Oct. 4, 1895. Transfer books will close on Monday, Sept. 16, and reopen on Saturday, Oct. 5, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Dividends.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will, on and after Sept. 17 next, at their office, in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, pay Coupons No. 37, due May 1, 1895, from St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. 2d Mortgage Railroad and Land Bonds, Series "A, B, & C," upon presentation and surrender thereof.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1895.
ALDACE F. WALKER, JOHN J. McCOOK, JOSEPH C. WILSON, } Receivers.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD CO.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ Per Cent.) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable in New-York on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, and remain closed until Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1895. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

SIDEWALKS TO BE UNINCUMBERED

Acting Chief Conlin Instructs the Police to Remove All Illegal Stands Along the Streets.

The street stands have got to go. The Acting Chief of Police announced yesterday that after Oct. 1 no stands except those for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and soda water will be permitted in the streets. Bootblack stands will be banished. Grocers, butchers, and other dealers will not be permitted to use more than three feet of the sidewalk, from the house line, to exhibit goods.

"One of the first things I am going to do," said Acting Chief Conlin, "is to clear the streets of all the stands that incumber the sidewalks and fronts of houses in violation of law. The law is very clear as to the kind of stands or booths that can be erected in the streets. The Board of Aldermen has the right to grant permits for the erection of stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and soda water only. The vendors must also have permission from the occupants or owners of the premises where they have their stands. No stands at all except those where newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and soda water are sold can be kept in the street, whether they are within the stoop line or not. It is a clear violation of law, besides a great nuisance, and I propose to clear the sidewalks of these obstructions.

"I have given orders to all the precinct commanders to notify owners of stands permitted by law that they must all have permits from the Board of Aldermen by Oct. 1. I will give them until then. If they don't have their permits by Oct. 1, their stands will be removed. The Captains will also notify the keepers of stands which are in violation of law to remove them forthwith.

"I want it to be distinctly understood that no stands of any kind except for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and soda water can be kept in the street. No one has any authority to give permits for the erection of stands except for the sale of the things I have mentioned.

"I have also instructed the Captains to notify down-town merchants that the practice of using the sidewalks for storing goods must be stopped. There is no disposition on my part to interfere with the transit of goods across the sidewalks, but I will not allow the sidewalks to be used any longer for the storing of cases. The practice of doing cooperage work on the sidewalks has also got to be stopped."

TO ISSUE BONDS FOR STREET CLEANING

The Board of Estimate Provides for a Deficiency of $198,000.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider some matters that Controller Fitch was not ready to report on the day before.

The Controller reported in favor of issuing revenue bonds to the amount of $198,000, to make up the deficiency in the Street Cleaning Commissioner's appropriation caused by the extra amount expended in the removal of snow and ice. The report was adopted.

He also submitted a report by Engineer McLean of the Finance Department against the location of a dump at the foot of Wolf Street, on the Harlem River, on the ground that the injury to the property there would be too great, and the viaduct which would have to be built would be too expensive.

A delegation from the High Bridge Improvement Association, headed by John M. Fierney, opposed the location of a dump at that point, and suggested the selection of the foot of Jerome Avenue instead.

Col. Waring said the same objection would be made, no matter what place was selected, but he agreed to have the matter referred back to the Controller to consider Mr. Fierney's suggestions.

Superintendent Constable was allowed to transfer $6,574 for special Inspectors. The Board of Health certified to the unsanitary condition of the new annexed district, and was allowed $6,500 for temporary relief.

FIRE IN A PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

The Four Hundred Pupils in the Building Escape Without Injury.

A fire was discovered in the parochial school connected with the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near First Avenue, yesterday morning.

There were 400 children in the various classrooms, and the existence of the fire was not known in the building until a policeman notified the principal, the Rev. A. Monselle. The children were dismissed without knowing there was a fire. Not one of them was hurt in any way. When the firemen arrived, three classrooms on the top floor were in flames and a third alarm was sent out.

The fire originated in a toilet room on the third floor. The damage is placed at $1,000. The building is three stories high and is 75 by 100 feet in extent. It will be repaired immediately.

About seven years ago, when the school was first projected, a building was constructed. When the building had reached the fourth story it fell, killing Father Koerner and six laborers who were employed on it.

MR. McCANNA IS OUT OF A JOB

To Get Rid of Him His Kings County Charity Office Was Abolished.

The Kings County Board of Charities and Corrections yesterday abolished the office of Chief Engineer at the County Farm and left Patrick McCanna, against whom many complaints have been made for carelessness and inattention to business, out of a place.

The board's order will go into effect Oct. 1. Mr. McCanna's name has been prominently mentioned during the recent investigation of the affairs of the Department of Charities and Corrections, but not in a complimentary way. As no direct charges have been made against him, and he held his position during good behavior, the Commissioners could not get rid of him except by abolishing his office.

The County Farm will soon be turned over to the State.

A New Fraternity at Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 10.—At Dartmouth College has been started a Greek letter fraternity, of which the Dartmouth Chapter is the first organized in the United States. The fraternity will be known by the name of Alpha Upsilon Mu, and is modelled after a Netzahualcoyotl fraternity, which exists in Mexico. Sister chapters are being formed in Columbia College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Bellevue. Bowdoin is the next prospective point. The officers are Robert L. Maddermott, New-York, President; James W. Ryder, Amesbury, Mass., Secretary; Harold Wilson, New-York, Treasurer.

Against the Tobacco Trust.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The petition of C. A. Whelan & Co. for an action in the name of the People to prohibit the American Tobacco Company from selling cigarettes in this State was slated for a hearing before Attorney General Hancock this afternoon. Attorney Ralph Oakley of the firm of Oudin & Oakley, attorneys for the trust, asked for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that there had been inadequate time allowed to get ready for the argument. In spite of the vigorous protests of Attorney B. N. Wilson for Whelan & Co., the hearing was adjourned to Sept. 20.

MILLS FOR SOUND MONEY

The Texas Senator Has at Last Seen the Error of His Ways.

FREE SILVER COINAGE A DELUSION

The Worst Sufferer from a Silver Currency Would Be the Laborer—Must Have the Recognized Standard of the World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The waning cause of free silver has received another blow which is certain to hasten its utter collapse. Senator Mills of Texas, who until recently was classed among the supporters of the free-coinage doctrine, has become convinced, after patient study, that this doctrine, if put into operation, would result in untold harm to the country. Mr. Mills, who has the courage of his convictions, believes, in view of his previous attitude, that it is his duty to tell how he has reached the conclusion that the gold standard is the only safe one, and he gives his reasons in his usual forceful style in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Texas. This letter will rank with the speeches made early in the Summer by Secretary Carlisle, and unquestionably will exert a wide influence in sections where the question of free silver is now an issue. Senator Mills says:

The advocacy of unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is based chiefly upon the argument that increased coinage of silver will increase the prices of all commodities. That would be true if the increased coinage of all other countries kept pace with ours. But increasing the volume of our money will not increase prices in other countries unless it is the standard money of other countries whose volume we increase.

The proposition is not to be disputed that the increase of currency, all other things being equal, raises prices wherever the money circulates. But prices are not affected in any country where the money does not circulate. The opening of our mints to the unlimited coinage of silver will increase prices in the United States, but not in Europe. As the prices of commodities rise here, the value of the dollar falls here in precisely the same proportion. The price of the gold dollar, which is the common measure of value, remaining the same in Europe, it would go to Europe, because it would buy more commodities there than here. To illustrate: If a bushel of wheat is quoted at one dollar in London, it is one dollar in gold, and the price in New-York is the same in gold, less the costs incident to transportation. Now, if our circulation is increased 10 per cent. at home by an addition of silver or paper, the bushel of wheat would be increased in price 10 per cent. in New-York, but not in London, because there would be no addition to the circulation of England. Wheat being 10 per cent. higher here than in London, gold would go to London, not to New-York, to exchange for wheat, and as the mints continued to increase the volume, the gold would continue to go to Europe for wheat, cotton, and other commodities, and as soon as it was seen that the unlimited coinage of silver was the established law of the United States, all creditors, for their own protection, would make their debts payable in silver dollars at the market value of 371¼ grains of uncoined silver, and the obligations of all debtors would contain promises to pay twice as many dollars in silver as they do now in gold. Then the country would be on the silver standard with an exclusive silver circulation.

It is a mistake to suppose that we can increase prices in this country on the gold standard by coining silver without limit. The money we put in our circulation must either flow out itself or drive out the standard. One or the other must take place. If we increase our circulation with gold as we did from 1850 to 1860, it will raise prices now, as it did then, and flow out to restore the level. As the gold leaves, its volume decreases and its value increases, and prices rise here, and its outward movement stops when the common level is reached. When the volume of our circulation is increased with silver or paper the increased prices make gold flow out, but, as it goes out, the silver not only takes its place, but continues to drive out that which remains in the circulation as fast as the volume is enlarged. Every gold dollar being worth more in the market than in the circulation, the whole gold circulation will eventually disappear and silver become the standard of value. Gold can never be more valuable in our circulation than it is in the open market and will remain in the circulation. The same result will follow when silver becomes the standard. All other values will then be determined by the market value of 371¼ grains of pure silver. The gold in our gold dollar being twice as valuable as the silver in our silver dollar, the prices of all property measured by silver will be twice as high as when measured by gold. Being once fixed on the silver standard, they cannot rise above that plane by any amount of silver that may be coined and added to the circulation; for it will flow out of the circulation and into the market just as gold does when it is the standard of value.

We took from our mines between 1850 and 1860 $500,000,000 of gold; yet in 1860 our circulation only showed $228,000,000 of both gold and silver —more than half the gold going to the markets. From 1792 to 1885 we took from our mines $2,073,336,769 in gold, but we only have to-day about $500,000,000 in our circulation and in the Treasury. Three-fourths of it has left, and left because it was worth more in the markets as metal than in the circulation as money. The decreased value at home and increased value abroad took it away. If we make silver the standard, precisely the same result will follow. It would not even benefit the mine owners one farthing. Their silver would then be at its gold value in the market, just as it is now, and if coined and added to our circulation, it would flow out as fast as it would be put in. Its value in the market would be greater than its value in the circulation whenever the increased volume of circulation raised prices here in silver higher than prices abroad in silver.

I object to the silver standard being adopted in lieu of the existing standard because it will defraud all creditors out of one-half the value of their debts. Every debt contracted since Jan. 1, 1879, was contracted on the gold standard. The debtor honestly owes the value of 23.22 grains of gold for every dollar promised, and the creditor is honestly entitled to receive it. When is was proposed years ago to demonetize all the coined silver of the world and suppress the further coinage of that metal, I joined with other friends of silver in denouncing the monstrous proposition, because it was an attempt to double the debts of the world, and to bring all debts in this country contracted on a paper standard, much of it at less than 50 cents on the dollar, to put with gold. It did not require much now to subtract the silver dollar on the silver standard for that gold dollar the same that we all condemned, except it is the creditor now who is to be the victim, instead of the debtor then?

Whenever it has been proposed to change our standard of value, our statesmen have recognized the delicacy of the subject, and acted with the greatest deliberation and circumspection. In 1834, when they changed the relative values of the metals in our circulation, they did not change the weight of the silver dollar because it was the standard of value upon which all existing contracts were made, and it was the money of payment. In 1853 they did not change the weight of the gold dollar because at that time it was the standard of value of all existing contracts and the money of payment. In each case they changed the weight of the coin that did not affect contracts. When Congress was about to establish the first mint of the United States, Mr. Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, submitted his report on that subject to Mr. Jefferson for his examination and such suggestions as he thought proper to make. Mr. Jefferson said to him in reply, "I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying of their debts."

No person would receive the least benefit from the change of standard to silver except the man who owes 100 cents and wishes to pay it with 50. He would, under the silver standard be able to discharge his debt by paying one-half of what he promised. He would have the other half of his neighbor's property for nothing. This would be a gigantic scheme to enrich one-half of a community by despoiling the other half. Wherever there is a debtor there is a creditor, and he is entitled to the same protection as the debtor, and Democracy stands for equal and exact justice to all, or it stands for nothing. Congress has the power to discharge insolvent debtors by a bankrupt law, but the adoption of the silver standard now would discharge all solvent debtors to the one-half the obligation of their contracts, even though as a class they might be the wealthier part of the community.

I object to the silver standard, again, because it is not the standard of the country with which to conduct our largest commerce. Mr. Jefferson says: "To trade on equal terms the common measure of value should be as nearly as possible on a par with that of its corresponding nation, whose medium is in a sound state." The reason for it is, as he says, "being of universal value it will keep itself on a general level, flowing out from where it is too high into parts where it is lower." Gold is the common measure of value of the people with whom we carry on nine-tenths of our foreign trade, and, according to the principles enunciated by him, whom all Democrats acknowledge as good authority, gold should be our standard, as it has been since the days of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, except during the war period from 1861 to 1879, when paper was the standard. If we supplant gold with silver, then we have two standards of value for all the articles that we export. Cotton and wheat will be bought in this country by the silver standard and sold in Europe by the gold standard. There must be between these standards constant fluctuations. Two-thirds of all our cotton must be exported and sold by gold value. The price of the whole crop at home and abroad will be fixed by the gold standard, but every pound of it will be sold by American farmers by the silver standard. When the American farmer sees cotton quoted at so many cents or pence per pound in Liverpool, he knows that it is so much in gold, but he does not know how much the silver will be worth with which he will be paid for his cotton. No one can tell from the fluctuations in silver what cotton will be worth in silver or what silver will be worth in gold. Instead of legitimate business exchange, where every one knows with what value he parts and what he receives, our products will be sold by a system of commercial gambling with a fluctuating standard by which the producer must in every instance be defrauded. If a cotton spinner in Europe should send $100,000 in gold to the United States to buy cotton, the buyer would first have to convert his gold into silver. He would look at the market prices of silver, and if he should find at the time that $1 in gold was worth $2 in silver, he would buy 200,000 silver dollars. If before he purchased the cotton silver should fall 10 per cent., some one would have to bear that loss. The cotton buyer has to answer to his principal for $100,000 worth of cotton on the gold valuation. He either must lose the 10 per cent. or make the cotton producer lose it. He cannot carry on his business by assuming such risks himself. Every buyer will have to insure himself against loss by such fluctuations, and every one will insure himself out of the pockets of the producer. The cotton buyer cannot lose it. It would bankrupt him every day in his business. The business would have to stop under such conditions. The farmer must lose it, because the crop must be grown, and it must be sold for whatever it will bring in the market. The farmer must pay all cost of producing his crop and all cost in and about its transportation to market, and then sell at the market price. Insurance against loss caused by the fluctuations in silver will be part of the costs he must pay.

Believing that the silver standard would prove injurious to the people of the United States, and especially to that part of them engaged in growing cotton, I am unwilling to take any steps in legislation calculated to imperil that great industry upon which the welfare of my constituency so greatly depends.

Some of my Democratic friends say that in their advocacy of 16 to 1 they are with Jefferson. He was for both gold and silver, but he was not for 16 to 1. He was not for any legal ratio because it was the established ratio of the Government. He utterly discarded legal ratios and refused to consider them in establishing the relative values of the two metals in 1792. He was for both metals, and on any ratio that would have kept both in circulation. He specially discarded the legal ratios of other countries from consideration because they could not control the movements of the metals. He laid down the principle that in adopting a ratio for ourselves we must discard legal ratios altogether. He said: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them." At the time he wrote he said: "The legal proportion in Spain is 16 to 1, in England 15½ to 1, in France 15 to 1." He said it would be "inaccurate" to fix the proportions of gold to silver by the coinage laws of these countries, because, as he says, "it is a mercantile problem altogether." It is a problem of markets, not of mints. When his attention was called to this statement, which he had made on a former occasion, he repeated it and again said: "The proportion of value between gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether." And to show how he arrived at the true proportion to be fixed for our coinage he quotes the market prices of gold and silver in England, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Spain, and Savoy. To open our mints at the legal proportion of 16 to 1 would be to reverse the principle announced by Mr. Jefferson and to discard the market value altogether and take a legal ratio that was erroneous by about 2 per cent. when adopted, and is now erroneous by 48 per cent. If 16 to 1 failed to secure bimetallism at 2 per cent. variation, is it not much more likely to fail at 48 per cent.? I am always willing to stand in the footsteps of the great founder of our party, and to follow wherever he leads in defining the principles and policies of government. I am willing now to join with any Democrats in any effort to ascertain the market value of silver and gold, and open the mints to the unlimited coinage of both metals at that relative value. The experiment may be a success or it may not. If it should not, the unrivalled metal would leave our circulation, but the margin of difference would be so small when the change occurred that little injury would result. Cannot all Democrats agree that this is in fact a mercantile problem altogether? Can we not agree that we will inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and take an average from them? That average would now be found somewhere between 28 to 1 and 32 to 1? If we can agree on the principle, it will be very easy to arrange the details.

A few years ago a very extended investigation of this subject was made by the Finance Committee of the Senate. Prices and wages were examined from 1840 to 1892. The evidence demonstrated beyond all controversy two facts: First—That wages, measured by the best dollar, had been increasing all the time and are still increasing. Second—That prices, measured by the same standard, were falling during the whole fifty-two years. This is a very happy condition for the wage earner. He is doubly benefited by the standard of the gold dollar. He is benefited by the constant increase of his daily wage, and benefited again by the constant decline in the prices of the things which he must buy. From 1840 to 1892 the rate of wages increased 74 per cent., while the prices of the things he had to buy were constantly declining. The investigation covered the prices of 223 articles, which showed an average reduction of 25 per cent. Many of the articles which were everyday necessaries of life declined much more than that. Fuel fell 75 per cent., metals 39, drugs and medicines 39, and houseturnishing goods 40 per cent. This is to-day the wage workers' situation on a gold standard. Let us compare it with the paper standard, when the country had the highest prices it has ever known. In 1860 the unlimited issue of paper money banished the gold from our circulation, and the paper dollar was the standard. Wages in paper money had risen 62 per cent. above the gold rate of 1860. At the same time we find that beef had risen 108 per cent. above the gold rate, hams 198 per cent., New-Orleans molasses 135 per cent., rice 182 per cent., salt 102 per cent., refined sugar 85 per cent., calico 121 per cent., two-ply ingrain carpets 141 per cent., denims 274 per cent., drillings 265 per cent., sheeting 291 per cent., shirting 222 per cent., coal 201 per cent., nails 182 per cent. pine shingles 121 per cent., window glass, 10 by 14, 126 per cent., and quinine 131 per cent. Here we see that a depreciated standard of value robbed wage earners of more than half their earnings.

The most serious feature of the financial contention remains to be considered. A very active and aggressive party is now demanding that the monetary circulation of the country shall be placed in the sole control of banking corporations. And in order that the field may be cleared for the exclusive circulation of their notes, it is demanded that all the Treasury notes, amounting to about $500,000,000, shall be funded into long-time interest-bearing bonds; that the silver in the Treasury shall not be coined, but sold as bullion for gold; that the Treasury notes until they are funded into bonds shall be redeemed in gold alone and that as often as the Treasury is emptied of gold bonds shall be sold to obtain more to pay the same. The objection alleged against the Treasury notes as a paper circulation is that they are not "elastic." They cannot be expanded and contracted at the pleasure of the banks. The Democratic Party, from the organization of the Government, has opposed the policy of authorizing banks to issue the circulation of the country. Banks are as necessary to commerce as merchants and common carriers, but it is not a part of the legitimate business of banking to issue notes that are to circulate as money. That is a prerogative of sovereignty as much as it is to coin money and regulate its value. When the Government retains the power of coining and issuing it, it is exercised by the representatives of the people for their welfare. When corporations exercise it they do not do it for the public welfare, but for the profit of their stockholders. Bank circulation under existing law cannot be expanded and contracted at the pleasure of the companies. It is limited in its issue to a certain per cent. on the value of the bonds deposited to secure it. This limitation and restriction against over-issue secures stability in our currency and preserves the standard of value. If the amount of issue of circulating notes is to be determined by corporate companies, and they are permitted to contract and expand the circulation at their pleasure, they can put up and pull down prices as often as profit is to be made by such an exercise of power.

Mr. Mills concludes:

The vast army of wage workers will be injured, and seriously injured, by the expulsion of the present standard and the adoption of any depreciated standard of value. The paper standard, as I have said, is the worst, because the paper has no appreciable intrinsic value to check its expansion. The silver standard is the next in order, but its mischief is limited by the market value of the metal in the dollar. The most stable invariable and the best of all moneys is that one of the precious metals which is recognized as "the common measure of value" of the commercial world. We have that stable, invariable standard of value now—a currency destitute of flexibility or elasticity, and there is nothing wanting for its improvement but the substitution of halves, quarters, and dimes, in the place of the national bank notes, and a continued coinage of silver so limited in its amount as to keep it at par with gold.

In the discussion of the financial question we should examine it in all its features. We should settle the bond and banking questions as well as the silver question. They are all parts of the same system, and in the settlement of one we should settle all. For myself, I favor the payment of the public debt as rapidly as possible, and I am wholly opposed to borrowing money by the sale of interest bearing bonds in time of peace. Non-interest bearing Treasury notes may be issued to tide over temporary deficiencies in the revenue, and they may be called in and canceled as soon as the Treasury should be relieved by the incoming revenues. Gold, silver, and Treasury notes, in my judgment, constitute a perfect monetary circulation, and I am opposed to any legislation that will supplant them. I am glad to see the interest which the people of Texas are manifesting in the discussion of these important subjects. Discussion will give information and enable the voters to reach a right conclusion. When the majority speaks their decision must be the decision of all until it is reversed. I hope we may be able

NEW RECORD BY REQUITAL

Seven Furlongs Covered in 1:26 at the Sheepshead Track.

BEN BRUSH TWO LENGTHS BEHIND

Redskin Won the Fifth Race in a Furious Drive and Langdon Was Victor in the Sixth by a Head.

Though Requital, Ben Brush, and Crescendo, the crack two-year-olds of the year, representing the East, West, and the Pacific slope, were to meet in the Flatbush Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, they failed to prove a drawing card against the international yacht contest, the attendance being the smallest of the meeting.

The race proved a dismal failure as far as a close contest was concerned. "Dave" Gideon's Futurity winner, Requital, gave his opponents an indisputable beating and stamped himself this year's king. He won the race handily at the end, and covered the distance in 1:26, the fastest time that the distance has been covered by any two-year-old in the country up to the present.

Requital opened up as favorite in the betting, and, though Gideon and his friends backed him heavily, they were enabled to get a good price right up to the close about him, owing to the strong support given Crescendo and Ben Brush. Merry Prince, the only other runner, did not cut a figure either in the betting or the race.

Starter Rowe experienced little trouble in getting the small field away, giving them the flag at the second break. Ben Brush moved off in the lead, and set a stiff pace, running the first eighth in 0:12, a length and a half in front of Requital and Crescendo, who were on even terms, Merry Prince being three lengths behind. These positions remained the same to the upper turn.

Griffin and Taral then began to close on the leader, and when there were straightened out in the stretch Requital was but a half length behind Ben Brush. Crescendo failed to respond to Taral's vigorous riding, and dropped back. At the last eighth Requital and Ben Brush were on even terms, and it looked as if they would make a desperate fight to the end.

The Western colt, however, went all to pieces in the next few yards, Requital drawing clear and winning handily by a couple of lengths. Each of the first eighths were run in 0:12, and the remaining two in 0:13.

The fifth and sixth events brought about two stirring finishes. Redskin, in a furious drive, won the former from Song and Dance by a short head, and Langdon, Darien, and Maurice finished heads apart in the order named in the latter.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given below:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile, on main track. Time—1:14.

1—Helen Nichols, Duke and Wishard's ch. m., 5 years, by Iroquois-Orphan Girl, 119 pounds, ... (Reiff)
2—Roundsman, W. C. Hayes's b. c., 2, 102½ ..... (Clayton)
3—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 2, 95..... (Keefe)
4—Floretta IV., 2, 101. 7—Golden Rod, 3, 113.
5—The Swain, 3, 120. 8—High P'nt Belle, 3, 113.
6—Gotham, 3, 120.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Helen Nichols.	1—2	20—1..The Swain....	8—1
6—1..Roundsman ..	2—1	4—1..Gotham	7—5
15—1..Volley	5—1	12—1..Golden Rod..	4—1
3—1..Floretta IV....	1—1	30—1..H. P. Belle..	16—1

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02.

1—Marguerite, Blemton Stable's ch. c., by St. Blaise-Lady Margaret, 111 pounds... (Griffin)
2—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., 118..... (Sims)
3—Cassette, A. Classon's br. f., 115..... (Overton)
4—Wishard, 108. 9—Wild Violet, 108.
5—Sunrise, 108. 10—Peggoty, 108.
6—Yankee Doodle, 118. 11—Royal Princess, 115.
7—The Winner, 118. 12—Tremargo, 111.
8—Bes. Browning, 116½. 13—Lorrainia, 115.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Margrave	2—5	20—1..Bessie B'ning.	8—1
7—2..Captive	1—4	40—1..Wild Violet..	15—1
15—1..Cassette	6—1	20—1..Peggoty, ...	8—1
20—1..Wishard, ...	8—1	30—1..R. Princess..	10—1
8—1..Sunrise II....	3—1	30—1..Tremargo	10—1
15—1..Yank. Doodle.	6—1	15—1..Lorrainia	6—1
3—1..The Winner..	3—1		

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

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THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:40 4-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Buckrene, J. J. McCafferty's ch. h., 4 years, by Buchanan-Irene, 109 pounds, $600.. (Reiff)
2—Buckwa, C. H. Smith's b. g., 4, 108, $700.. (Martin)
3—Cass, Bishop & Arthur's b. h., 4, 107, $500.. (Perkins)
4—Prig, 4, 107. 6—Babe Murphy, 3, 99.
5—The Coon, 3, 94. 7—Canterbury, 3, 97.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—5..Buckrene	1—2	6—1..The Coon....	2—1
6—5..Buckwa	2—5	15—1..B. Murphy...	5—1
20—1..Cass	8—1	40—1..Canterbury..	15—1
8—1..Prig	3—1		

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

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FOURTH RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $3,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:28.

1—Requital, D. Gideon's b. c., by Eathen-Retribution, 115 pounds..... (Griffin)
2—Ben Brush, E. Brown's b. c., 110..... (Williams)
3—Crescendo, Pueblo Stable's ch. c., 115.. (Taral)
4—Merry Prince, 110.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Requital	2—5	11—5..Crescendo ..	1—2
3—1..Ben Brush...	7—10	20—1..Merry Prince.	3—1

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:36 1-5.

1—Redskin, Ramapo Stable's ch. h., 6 years, by Runnymede or Pontiac-Giroflé, 117 pounds.. ..... (Doggett)
2—Song and Dance, Blemton Stable's b. g., 4, ... (Griffin)
3—Sabilla, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. f., 3, 100.. ..... (O'Leary)
4—Egbert, 4, 111. 5—Daly, 4, 90.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Redskin	1—2	3—1..Egbert	7-10
5—2..Song & D'ce.	1—2	50—1..Daly	10-1
8—1..Sabilla	2—1		

Won by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

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SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, selling allowances. One mile and an eighth, on turf. Time—1:56. No bid for the winner.

1—Langdon, J. H. Kelley & Co.'s ch. g., 3 years, by Linden-Zara, 102 pounds, $900.. (Clayton)
2—Darien, J. W. Rogers's br. c., 3, 97, $500.. ..... (Keefe)
3—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. c., 3, 102, $700.. ..... (Perkins)
4—Chesapeake, a., 110. 7—Long Beach, 6, 109.
5—Augusta Belle, 5, 110. 8—Little Tom, 4, 105.
6—Little Matt, 4, 105.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Langdon	1—1	5—1..Aug'ta Belle.	8—5
15—1..Darien	6—1	10—1..Little Matt ..	4—1
4—1..Maurice	7—5	2—1..Long Beach ..	3—5
7—1..Chesapeake ...	2—1	2—1..Little Tom	5—1

Won by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Leonawell	108	Candelabra	102
Pepper	106	Andrews	92

SECOND RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Emma C.....	117	Bernese	105
Lucania	113	Belliceso	102
Gotham	112	Belmar	102
Cromwell	110	Richards	97
Sabilla	106		

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile, on main track.

Wernberg	120	Waltzer	111
Pop Gray	117	Harry Reed	108
Nick	117	Preston	108
Tom Harding	116	The Bluffer	108
Old Dominion	114	Liza	104
Hanwell	113	Tomoko	82

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-eighths.

Counter Tenor	125	Nanki Pooh	108
Flying Dutchman ..	122	Monaco	108
Connoisseur	122	Primrose	102
Emma C.....	112		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $1,000 each, with $5,000 added; the winner to take the entire stake. One mile and an eighth.

Domino	122	Henry of Navarre ..	122
Rey El Santa Anita.	122		

SIXTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Requital	126	Ben Brush	126
Crescendo	126	Merry Prince	126

IRON BAR WINS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Fred S. Moody Takes Two Heats in the 2:40 Class.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—For the close of the Grand Circuit this week at the Old Point Breeze track there are six contests, two of which were decided this afternoon. Iron Bar had plenty of speed in the 2:25 trot, but was not out for the first heat, and in the second made so many breaks that he was set back from second place. After that he showed his superiority over the small field.

Fred. S. Moody had but one competitor in the class for two-year-olds—the filly Faustelle. He left her behind the flag in the second heat, thereby earning an additional $250. The 2:30 and 2:35 classes, both for trotters, are on to-morrow, the former having fourteen candidates. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Iron Bar, g. s., by Temple Bar.
Camele, by Mambrino Bob, (Sale)..4 3 1 1 1
King Albert, br. s., by King Nutwood, (Tyson)..... 1 1 2 2 3
Ruprecht, br. c., (Herrington)..... 2 2 3 3 2
Obadiah, s., (McDonald)..... 3 4 4 dr.
Julia O., b. m., (Norton)..... Dis.
Time—2:17¼; 2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:18; 2:18.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; two-year-olds; purse $1,000.

Fred S. Moody, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes-Montrose, by Sultan, (Dickerson)..... 1 1
Faustelle, ch. f., (Coville)..... 2 dis.
Time—2:31; 2:21¼.

Racers Sold at Auction.

Previous to the racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday W. Easton sold at auction in the sale paddocks nine yearlings, the property of Messrs. S. Sanford & Sons. The pick of the lot was secured by the Brookdale Stable for $1,300. Details of the sale are as follows:

Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Queen Mab; W. M. Wallace $650
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle; J. E. Seagram 675
Black filly, by Laureate-Alfonie Carter; F. Dahlman 200
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Elvira; Brookdale Stable 1,300
Black colt, by Potomac-Ethelair; A. Lakeland 725
Bay filly, by Potomac-Golden Rod; Connolly & Co. 175
Bay colt, by Potomac-Garoga; W. M. Wallace 1,000
Bay filly, by Potomac-Kitty Clark; Connolly & Co. 200
Bay colt, by Potomac or Laureate-Alta C.; Connolly & Co. 275

NEW-YORKS LOST BOTH GAMES.

Stupid Playing by the Home Team Disgusted the Spectators.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 13; New-York, 2; (First game.)
Chicago, 8; New-York, 6; (Second Game.)
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 11; Louisville, 5.
Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

1—Baltimore	79	38	.658
2..Cleveland	74	46	.617
3..Philadelphia.....	69	46	.600
4..Boston	63	50	.558
5..Brooklyn	63	50	.558
6..Pittsburg	63	54	.538
7..New-York	61	54	.530
8..Chicago	61	55	.526
9..Cincinnati	59	54	.522
10..St. Louis.....	38	78	.326
11..Washington	34	73	.318
12..Louisville	30	86	.259

Two championship games were played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York and Chicago Baseball Clubs, and the event attracted over 6,000 persons. There had been postponements the last two Saturdays.

The stupid style in which the New-Yorks played ball was a disappointment. The poor showing was looked upon as almost inexcusable, and before the second game was half over many of the spectators left the grounds in disgust.

The New-Yorks played in a listless, indifferent style, especially in the second game, which they can offer no excuse for losing.

Rusie was in bad form when he faced Anson's Colts in the first game, and they batted him all over the field, almost at will, scoring nine runs off his delivery during the first six innings without any difficulty. Rusie realized that he was not in shape, and wisely got excused at the end of the sixth inning. He was relieved by German, who made himself popular with the crowd in the seventh inning by retiring the visitors in one, two, three order, and then following it up by making a safe hit the first time he came to the bat. In the eighth inning, however, he gave three men bases on balls, two of whom scored on a two-bagger. Rusie was also liberal with his bases on balls, which had much to do toward the nine runs being scored during the six innings he pitched. Only two of these runs were earned.

The second game was entirely different, as it was nip and tuck from start to finish, so far as scoring was concerned, but when fielding is taken into consideration the exhibition made by the New-Yorks was a disgrace to the club, as the Chicagos were allowed to score eight runs, although but two of them were earned. Appended is the score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everitt, 3b..3	4	0	2	1	
Decker, lf..2	2	2	0	0	
Lange, cf..1	1	2	2	0	
Anson, 1b..1	3	1	0	1	0
Dahlen, ss..3	1	4	5	0	
Ryan, rf....1	2	2	0	0	
Truby, 2b..0	1	3	0	0	
Donohue, c..1	1	7	0	0	
Friend, p...1	0	0	3	0	
Total 13	15	24	12	1	

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss..0	0	0	2	5	0
Tiernan, rf..0	1	3	0	0	
Van Haltren, cf..1	2	2	2	1	0
Doyle, 1b...0	1	11	1	0	
Davis, 3b...0	0	2	4	0	
Bannon, lf..0	0	1	1	2	
Stafford, 2b.1	1	2	2	1	
Farrell, c...0	0	4	1	0	
Rusie, p...0	0	0	0	0	
German, p..0	1	0	0	0	
Total 2	6	24	18	3	

Chicago	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	4	—13	
New-York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	— 2	

Runs earned—Chicago, 3; New-York, 2. First base on balls—Chicago, 9; New-York, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New-York, 7. Struck out—Chicago, 4; New-York, 2. Home runs—Van Haltren, Stafford. Two-base hit—Bannon. Stolen bases—Decker, Dahlen, and Truby. Sacrifice hit—Anson. Double play—Dahlen and Anson. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everitt, 3b..2	1	0	0	0	
Decker, lf..1	1	0	0	1	
Lange, cf..1	1	1	0	0	
Anson, 1b..0	1	9	0	0	
Dahlen, ss..1	1	1	1	5	
Ryan, rf...1	1	3	0	0	
Truby, 2b..1	2	5	3	0	
Kittridge, c..1	1	5	0	0	
Dwyer, p....0	0	0	1	0	
Total....8	8	24	11	2	

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss..1	3	0	6	1	
Tiernan, rf..0	0	2	1	0	
Van Ha'n, cf..1	1	1	0	1	
Bannon, 2b..0	0	11	2	2	
Davis, 3b..0	1	2	2	0	
Burns, lf..0	0	0	0	1	
Stafford, 2b.1	2	3	2	3	
Wilson, c..1	2	4	3	1	
Meekin, p..2	2	1	3	0	
Total.....6	11	24	18	10	

Chicago	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	—8	
New-York	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6	

Runs earned—Chicago, 2; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Chicago, 3; New-York, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 7; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New-York, 8. Struck out—Chicago, 1; New-York, 2. Home run—Decker. Three-base hit—Meekin. Two-base hits—Ryan, Truby, Wilson. Hit by pitched ball—Parker. Sacrifice hits—Kittridge, Tiernan, Wilson. Stolen bases—Ryan, Hal tren. Wild pitch—Meekin. Passed ball—Kittridge. Double play—Dahlen, Truby, and Anson. Umpire—Mr. Keefe. Attendance, 6,400.

MODEL BASEBALL IN BROOKLYN.

Home Team Won in the Ninth by Score of 2 to 1.

Almost a model game of baseball was played at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Cincinnati and Brooklyn clubs, but, owing to the intense interest in the international yacht race, there were not over 1,700 spectators present.

The batting was hard and the fielding unusually sharp. There were only two innings throughout the game in which runs were scored. The Cincinnatis broke the ice by getting a run in the second inning on a two-bagger to centre field by Miller and a single by Smith, which sent the former over the home plate.

The Brooklyns tried hard to score in every inning, but their efforts proved fruitless until the ninth inning, when they had a run of luck and scored 2 runs and won the game, with only one out. Lachance tied the score in this inning, amid the heartiest kind of applause, by hitting the ball over Hoy's head in centre field for a clean home run. After Anderson was retired at first base by McPhee, Daly drove the ball to the left-field fence for three bases, and scored the winning run on a single by Schoch.

It was an interesting game throughout and was greatly enjoyed by the spectators. Following is the score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf...0	1	2	0	0	
Latham, 3b..0	0	3	0	1	
McPhee, 2b..0	0	1	3	0	
Ewing, 1b...0	0	10	2	0	
Miller, rf...1	2	2	0	0	
Smith, ss...0	1	2	4	0	
Hoy, cf.....0	1	2	0	1	
Vaughn, c...0	0	3	0	2	
Dwyer, p....0	0	0	1	0	
Total....1	5*25	12	4		

*One out when winning run was scored.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...0	1	3	1	0	
Shindle, 3b..0	0	1	2	0	
Corco'n, ss..0	0	3	5	0	
Lach'ce, 1b..1	3	10	1	0	
Anders'n, lf..0	0	2	0	0	
Daly, 2b....1	1	6	1	1	
Schoch, rf...0	1	1	0	0	
Grim, c.....0	0	1	1	0	
Daub, p.....0	0	0	4	0	
Total.....2	6	27	15	1	

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Dwyer, 1; off Daub, 1. Struck out—By Dwyer, 1. Home run—Lachance. Three-base hits—Griffin, Daly. Two-base hits—Miller, Lachance. Sacrifice hit—Vaughn. Stolen bases—Shindle. Double plays—Griffin, Lachance, and Grim. Umpire—Mr. Murray. Attendance, 1,700.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
St. Louis	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—8

Base hits—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Stockdale, Stivetts, Tenny, and Ganzel; Kissinger and Peltz.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	—11
Louisville	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	— 5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 24; Louisville, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Orth and Clements; McFarland and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	—5	
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Cleveland, 1. Errors—Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Emslie.

LIVELY TENNIS IN TARRYTOWN.

A Dance Given in the Evening in Honor of Visitors.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Another bright day favored the tennis players here today, and the big open tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club was continued under most favorable circumstances. All of the club courts were kept in constant use throughout the day, and a great many matches were finished before darkness stopped play.

Spurgen of West Point fell in his match with Betts and wrenched his ankle quite badly. He pluckily finished out the set, however, but then defaulted to his opponent.

Miss Atkinson, champion of America, made her first appearance since the championship matches in Philadelphia last Spring. She plays only in mixed doubles here, and won her first match to-day with ease. A dance was given to-night in honor of the visiting players. The day's score follows:

Men's Singles.—First Round—E. H. Thayer beat J. D. Forbes by default; H. F. Benjamin beat M. S. Sherwood, 6—2, 6—1; L. N. Brant beat A. W. Little, 7—5, 6—0; F. Tiedeman beat N. S. Davis, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round—H. S. Thayer beat E. H. Thayer, 9—7, 6—3; J. H. Fraser beat E. M. Sergeant, 6—1, 6—1; H. D. Betts beat W. H. Spurgen, 6—4, defaulted; J. P. Paret beat O. M. Bostwick, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1; J. V. Simpson beat H. F. Benjamin, 6—1, 6—3; L. G. Billings beat E. Whittemore, 8—6, 6—4; R. D. Little against L. N. Brant, 6—1, unfinished; S. M. Allen beat F. Tiedeman, 6—2, 6—2.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—W. H. Pouch beat E. H. Yale, 6—1, 6—1. First Round—E. H. Poole beat D. S. Salterthwaite, 6—2, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Kathleen Atkinson against Miss Jessie Silver, 6—7, 6—2, unfinished; Miss Alice Ewings beat Miss A. E. Punnet, 6—2, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—Preliminary Round—J. C. Paret and J. H. Fraser beat R. D. and A. W. Little, 6—0, 6—2; O. M. Bostwick and L. G. Billings beat L. N. Brant and F. C. Paulmier, 6—1, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Atkinson and J. H. Fraser beat Miss Augusta Bradley and E. H. Thayer, 6—3, 6—0.

CENTRAL PARK TENNIS RESULTS.

Heywood and Miss Hart Defeated by Moore and Miss Howard.

The final match in the Central Park handicap contest in mixed doubles was played on the lower courts in the Park yesterday afternoon. Heywood and Miss Hart had to concede good odds to Moore and Miss Howard, and the result was a remarkably pretty fight, the odds receivers winning by only four points.

Heywood's terrific service scored many points for his side, but at the critical moment it proved ineffective, Miss Howard really saving the match for her side by a couple of plucky returns when the score stood 68—67 in favor of her side. The results were as follows:

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss A. Hart and Heywood H. Heywood, (owe 20,) beat Miss Ganther and Charles F. Haigh, (scratch,) 72—70. Miss N. Griffin and Earl Barnes, (scratch,) beat Miss Clarkson and N. Costello, (15,) 72—44. Miss Howard and Mr. Morra, (scratch,) beat Miss M. Griffin and Mr. Shattuck, (scratch,) 72—50.

Semi-final Round.—Miss Howard and Mr. Moore (scratch) beat Miss M. Howard and G. Lutz, (20,) 72—54. Miss Hart and Heywood H. Heywood (owe 20) beat Miss N. Griffin and Earl Barnes, (scratch,) 72—55.

Final Round.—Miss Howard and Mr. Moore (scratch) beat Miss Hart and Heywood H. Heywood, (owe 20,) 72—68.

Only three matches were decided on the Lenox Tennis Club courts at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The contest is a club handicap on the 72 points up system. The scores:

Men's Singles.—First Round—Heywood H. Heywood (owe 25) beat T. C. Mitchell, (owe 10,) 72—57; C. Howland (owe 10) beat E. C. Hillier, (owe 10,) by default; G. L. Wyeth (owe 20) beat F. A. K. Bryan, (18,) 72—60.

NEEL IS CHAMPION OF ONTARIO.

He Defeats Fischer at Tennis in Three Straight Sets.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 10.—Pleasant weather and a large attendance greeted the tennis players here to-day. The best tennis ever seen here was witnessed in the match for the championship of Ontario between Carr B. Neel, the challenger, and E. P. Fischer, the holder. Though Neel won in straight heats, the match was interesting throughout, especially in the last set, where Neel was within a point of the match three times, and Fischer finally won the game.

The men's doubles and mixed doubles were very easy for Neel and his partners. From here the visiting cracks go to Syracuse, where they will play in an open tournament held there. The scores follow:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Carr B. Neel beat Edwin P. Fischer, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—C. B. Neel and G. L. Wrenn beat A. P. Hawes and E. S. Glassco, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—C. B. Neel and Mrs. Smith beat E. P. Fischer and Miss Wood, 6—2, 6—2.

Casino Tennis Matches Over.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The Casino lawn tennis tournament was closed to-day with an exciting match between H. W. Herrick and J. Kent Willing before a large company of spectators. Willing played a brilliant game, losing only one set. Herrick has been ill, and his play showed the effect of his sickness. Score: J. Kent Willing beat H. W. Herrick, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

The International Games.

From the present outlook, the international athletic contests between the teams representing the London Athletic Club and the New-York Athletic Club at Manhattan Field, Saturday, Sept. 21, will be record-breaking in more senses than one.

Preparations are being made to accommodate 12,000 spectators, with seats on the covered and uncovered stands, and there will be standing room for half as many more. Already, the demand at the New-York Athletic Club clubhouse and at the down town offices of the New-York Baseball Club for reserved seats and boxes is unprecedented. As there are no reservations, the early applicants get the choicest locations.

For over twelve weeks men have been steadily at work on the track. All the old strata have been removed, and entirely new track has been laid, under the supervision of the track master of the New-York Athletic Club. Today the track is the fastest in America, bar none. It is as hard as asphalt, but fast and springy, as was attested by the work of Wiefers, Crum, Lee, Goodwin, and others of the New-York Athletic Club string last Saturday, when in a trial dash the record for the 220-yard dash—21 4-5 was equaled.

All the stands have been thoroughly overhauled and carefully inspected by the regular Inspectors of the City Building Department, and every provision has been made for the comfort and safety of the huge crowd expected.

For the Yale-Cambridge Games.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10.—The committee in charge of the plans for the Yale-Cambridge games has arranged for 5,000 more seats than applications have now been received to cover. More application blanks have just been sent to all the leading Eastern cities. They will be returnable in two weeks to Sherman Day, at Yale University.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

National Circuit bicycle meet at Springfield, Mass.
Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Baseball.—New-York vs. Boston at Polo Grounds.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Third race for America's Cup, off Sandy Hook.
Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Baseball.—Boston vs. New-York at Polo Grounds.

Dr. Edward D. Cope.

From The Boston Transcript.

The new President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is in every way the right man in the right place. Dr. Edward D. Cope's especial field is that of paleontology, but he is a man of such unusual versatility that there are few things in the world of natural science of which he is not a master. Among the most valuable results of his work has been the discovery of nearly 1,000 new species of extinct and nearly as many more of living vertebrates, and, although he is only fifty-five years old, he has been prominent as a scientist for over thirty years, his first work having been published when he was only twenty-four. Not the least of his labors are those which have aided in substantiating the proofs of the now universally accepted theories of evolution.

SENATOR LEXOW A WITNESS

He Showed to President Jeroloman the Letter Upon Which the Libel Suit Against P. S. Cassidy Is Based.

Senator Lexow, Chairman of the famous Senate investigating committee, was a witness yesterday against Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Allison presiding.

Mr. Cassidy is a newspaper man. He is charged with criminal libel by President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen. The alleged libel consisted in the writing of a letter to Senator Lexow in which Mr. Cassidy asked the Senate committee to investigate charges that Mr. Jeroloman had accepted bribes while serving as a Civil Justice.

The jury to try Mr. Cassidy was completed yesterday afternoon, after nearly two days of searching.

Senator Lexow was called as the first witness. He simply testified to the receipt of the letter.

On cross-examination, ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for the defendant, asked:

"Why did you not investigate the charges of alleged corruption?"

"We object!" put in Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, who is conducting the prosecution.

"Objection sustained," said the Court, and Senator Lexow smiled benignly.

"Who showed this letter to Mr. Jeroloman?" Mr. Curtis asked.

"I did," replied Mr. Lexow.

"Did you think that was a proper thing to do with a confidential communication?"

"Under the circumstances, yes," was the answer.

"Would you have investigated any charges of corruption not specifically mentioned in the Senate resolution creating your committee?"

Senator Lexow smiled, hesitated for a moment, and then said: "Well, Judge, I don't know. Excitement was running pretty high at the time we were holding our sessions, and we might have gone beyond the lines laid down."

"You might have gone ahead lawfully or unlawfully?" asked Mr. Curtis.

"Not with unlawful intent," answered the Senator.

The examination was then closed for the day. The case will be continued to-day.

GEN. TRACY TO DEFEND HIM.

Sheriff Tamsen Secures Another Adjournment.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is to be Sheriff Tamsen's counsel in the criminal proceedings against the Sheriff growing out of the escape from Ludlow Street Jail of Killoran, Allen, and Russell, the alleged Post Office thieves, on July 4.

This fact became known yesterday, apparently much to the chagrin of Edward Grosse, who is Mr. Tamsen's attorney.

Mr. Grosse appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to ask Judge Fitzgerald for an additional extension of time in which to present arguments on the demurrer entered by the Sheriff. He submitted the demurrer, which reads as follows:

The defendant, E. J. H. Tamsen, demurs to the indictment presented by the Grand Jury on Aug. 1, 1895, charging him with the crime of suffering escape, on the following grounds:

First—That the facts do not constitute a crime.

Second—That the indictment contains matter which, if true, would constitute a legal justification or excuse for the acts charged, or their legal bar to the prosecution.

Wherefore the defendant asks judgment of the court that he be dismissed and discharged from the said premises stated in the indictment.

"We are unprepared at this time to argue the demurrer," said Mr. Grosse, "and ask for an adjournment of a couple of weeks."

"Why cannot the matter be argued now?" demanded District Attorney Fellows, who had hurried into court as soon as he heard that the demurrer was to be presented.

"Because," replied Mr. Grosse, "eminent counsel have been engaged to argue the demurrer, and they are not in the city."

"There has been a good deal of similar talk," said

INCREASE IN RAILROADS

Their Rapid Construction and Their Earnings in This Country.

SOME VERY INSTRUCTIVE DIAGRAMS

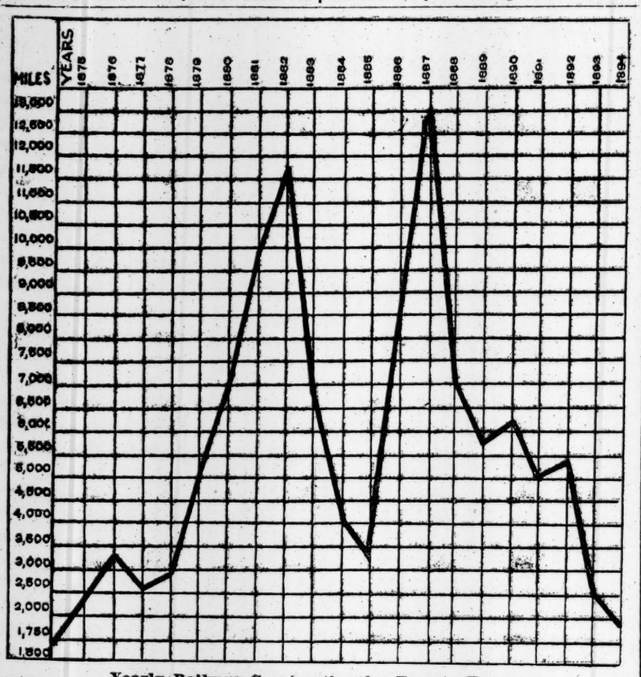
Two Remarkable Spurts in Railroad Building Within Twenty Years — Course of Gross Earnings for the Last Eighteen Years.

The figures compiled in Poor's Manual for 1895 relating to the construction and earnings of railroads in this country present an interesting study. So far as they relate only to the construction of new lines within the past twenty years they are especially significant.

According to the only available statistics the operation of public railways in the United States began in 1830. In that year there were twenty-three miles of railroad. In the following year the total mileage increased to 95, the next near to 229; after that successively to 380 and 680, and in 1885 there were 1,008 miles of railway in operation in this country The increase in mileage was gradual and unpretentious until in 1849, when 1,369 miles were constructed in one year. In the year 1850 there were added 1,656 miles, in 1851 there were added 1,961 miles, in 1853 the new mileage increased to 2,452, and in 1856 came the first big spurt in railroad construction. In that year alone 3,642 miles of track were laid, increasing the aggregate mileage to 22,016.

After 1856 the work of building railroads fell off steadily, being practically suspended during 1861-2. In 1869 the trend of capital set strongly in the direction of railroad investment, and the ensuing five years formed a remarkably busy constructive period. During those five years more than 28,000 miles of railroad were added to the grand total, which in 1873 amounted to 70,268 miles.

It is within the last twenty years, however, that the most extraordinary spurts in railway construction in this country have occurred. The accompanying diagram tells a significant story of the mountain climbing propensities of the railroad builders during the score of years ending with 1894.



Yearly Railway Construction for Twenty Years.

Following the flush period of 1869-73 came a very pronounced reaction. Capital held aloof from railway construction for several years thereafter. In 1875 the total mileage in the United States was 74,096. This figure increased very slowly for four years. In 1879 a new spirit of enterprise in the matter of railroad extension took hold of the country, and then followed another period of five years of unstinted expenditure in railway construction. In fact, the extravagance of that memorable period amounted to a reckless revelry in railroad extensions. For four successive years the additions to the total mileage were on a rapidly rising scale. In 1879 there were constructed 4,817 miles; in 1880, 6,742 miles; in 1881, 9,847 miles, and in 1882 11,569 miles. In 1883 the new lines built amounted to 6,743 miles, making the added mileage for those busy five years 40,288 miles, swelling the grand total to 121,455 miles.

Two years of comparative dullness in railroad building ensued. There were less than 3,000 miles of new lines constructed in 1885, but in 1886 the railway extension fever broke out afresh, and raged with unprecedented fury for three years, and four years more passed before it burned itself out. From 8,018 miles of new line in 1886, the railway extension mania ran the figures up in 1887 to 12,878 miles of new line. The last-mentioned figures represent the greatest number of miles of railroad built in one year in any country. It exceeded by more than 3,000 miles the marvelous climbing achievement of 1882. There were also built 6,912 miles of new railroad in 1888, 5,184 miles in 1889, 5,338 miles in 1890, 4,071 miles in 1891, and 4,419 miles in 1892.

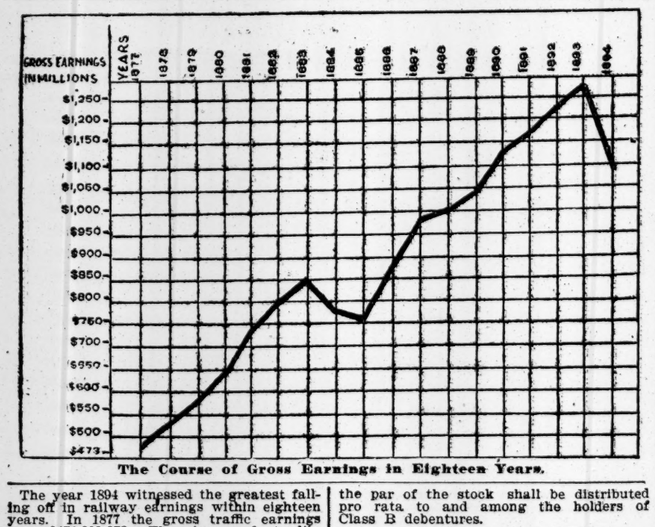
The work of the railroad builders in the seven years from 1888 to 1892 inclusive increased the total railroad mileage of the United States from 128,361 miles to 175,181 miles. It increased the aggregate capital stock of the railroads of this country from $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 in round numbers, and increased the aggregate bonded indebtedness from about $3,900,000,000 to $5,450,000,000.

With the advent of the money panic of 1893 and the severe business depression that followed, the desire to build new railroads rapidly waned. Such necessary railway construction as was in progress in 1893 was finished as expeditiously as possible, and but 2,277 miles of new lines are credited to that year. In 1894 only 1,821 miles of new road were built, which is the smallest year's work in railroad building since 1875, when 1,711 miles of new road were laid.

The total number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of 1894 was 179,279 miles.

The gross earnings of all the railroads in this country decreased in 1894, $142,313,275. Of this large loss only $1,315,200 is charged to the elevated roads. The diminished revenues of the surface roads was caused chiefly as follows: Loss of $108,017,259 in freight earnings and a loss of $35,946,771 in passenger earnings.

The accompanying diagram, showing the course of the gross earnings of the railroads in this country for the last eighteen years, makes it clear to the reader that, with the exception of the years 1884-5, the revenues of the railroads increased steadily and to a most gratifying degree, from 1877 to 1893 inclusive:



The Course of Gross Earnings in Eighteen Years.

The year 1894 witnessed the greatest falling off in railway earnings within eighteen years. In 1877 the gross traffic earnings were $472,909,272. They increased steadily up to 1883, in which year they amounted to $823,772,317. In 1884 they dropped to $777,396,317, and the year following to $772,-568,833. Thereafter the gross earnings increased with rapidity until in 1893 they amounted in the aggregate to $1,222,618,290. Last year the aggregate was in the neighborhood of $1,080,300,000.

According to the figures in Poor's Manual the total investment in railroad property in this country in 1894 was $10,122,635,900. The gross earnings were equal to 10.8 per cent. on the investment, and the net earnings—$346,921,318—equaled 2.9 per cent. on the capital.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Reorganization.

The committee of the Green Bay, Wiona and St. Paul income bondholders and stockholders, composed of John I. Waterbury, Mayer Lehman, Edwin S. Hooley, and H. Tuckerman, have made a tentative agreement with the committee of consolidated bondholders of the company, Mark T. Cox, Chairman, for the reorganization of the corporation. A new company is to be formed which shall issue $2,500,000 capital stock, $600,000 Class A debentures, and $7,000,000 Class B debentures.

All such annual net earnings of the newly organized company as would be applicable to payment of divides on its stock in any year shall be applied as follows: First, to the holders of Class A debentures 2½ per cent. upon the face value thereof; second, to the stockholders the balance of such net earnings up to 2½ per cent. upon the par value of the stock; third, to the holders of Class A debentures and the stockholders pro rata any surplus net earnings until 5 per cent. shall have been paid upon the face value of said debentures and the par of said stock; fourth, all surplus net earnings remaining in any year after the payment of Class A debentures and the stock shall be paid to the holders of Class B debentures, pro rata. All of such income payments are to be non-cumulative.

The debentures and stock will provide that no mortgage shall at any time be placed upon the railroad franchises and property, nor shall the same be leased or sold without the consent of the holders of 75 per cent. of the capital stock of the new company at any time outstanding, and in case of any future sale or reorganization of the property the proceeds of such sale or reorganization shall, after payment of all liens and charges upon the property, be first distributed to and among the holders of Class A debentures and the stockholders pro rata, and any surplus remaining after payment of the face value of Class A debentures and the par of the stock shall be distributed pro rata to and among the holders of Class B debentures.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Railroad, held at headquarters in St. Louis, yesterday, the Directors of last year were unanimously re-elected. O. D. Ashley of New-York was elected President. President Ashley read his annual report, which was published several days ago. The Directors will meet in New-York some time this month and elect two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

—The gross receipts from traffic of the Illinois Central Railway Company for July were $1,508,656; for the same month last year, $1,212,118; increase, $296,538; net receipts, for last July, $403,705; for the same month last year, $225,897; increase, $177,-808; gross receipts from traffic for August last are estimated at $1,602,259; for August, 1894, gross receipts were $1,595,297; estimated increase, $6,962.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday approved the report of Walter G. Oakman, receiver of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, confirming the sale and all the right and title of the said company to certain lands in Georgia and made the sale absolute, subject to all outstanding legal claims.

—The Hamilton Radial Railway Company has made application to the City Council in Hamilton, Ontario, for right of way through the city for an electric road from Niagara Falls to Toronto. Work will be commenced at once and rapidly pushed to completion.

—Judge Osborne, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday granted a temporary injunction to restrain Park Commissioner Squier from buying certain land for public park purposes, near Cypress Hills. This relates to the Nassau Electric Road.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the first week of September were $675,023; for the same period last year, $661,102; increase, $13,921.

Believed to be Johanna Leamy.

The insane woman who created a disturbance in a Lexington Avenue car on Monday night and who was taken to Bellevue Hospital is believed to be Johanna Leamy of Rockaway. She had a bankbook made out in that name representing a deposit of $200.

Unless her friends are found she will be transferred to Ward's Island to-day.

Canalboat Sinks in North River.

The canalboat T. Carroll, Capt. Daniel Love, sank in the North River at Pier 38 yesterday morning. The boat was loaded with rags.

Three mules, which were on board, were hoisted to the pier by means of a derrick. The crew escaped without difficulty.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Items of Interest Reported by the Brokers—Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Mr. A. T. Hartwell has sold, at about $45,000 each, the three five-story brick apartment houses 28 to 32 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, beginning 225 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.5.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, at about $31,000, the front and rear property at 97 and 99 Cannon Street, 50 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to Thomas F. Maguire, at $8,650, the nineteen lots as follows: Four on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between the Southern Boulevard and Port Chester Railroad; four opposite, on the north side of the same street; three on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Leggett and Lane Avenues; two on the north side of Lane Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Tiffany Avenue; five on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, between Leggett and Whitlock Avenues, and one on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, east of Leggett Avenue.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Canis, the four three-story brick dwellings 38, 40, 46, and 48 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, beginning 567.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, the first two 17.6 by 100.11 each, and the others 18 by 100.11 each; 38 went for $14,600, and each of the others for 14,000.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $5,000, to the defendant, A. Phillips, the leasehold of the two-story brick building 411 and 413 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 195 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 100.

For Messrs. Strong & Ireland, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $15,662, to Anna H. Read, the three-story brownstone dwelling 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 456 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.1 by 100.11.

For to-day the auction sales set down for 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 56 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 251 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,860; on prior mortgage, $13,250.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 230 and 232 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $3,045.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, two lots at the northwest corner of Twelfth Street and White Plains Road; also eight lots and frame dwelling at northeast corner of the same thoroughfares, William's Bridge.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co, auction sale, plot 75 by 100.11, on the north side of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

By H. C. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Seward Baker, referee, plot 50 by 208.54 by 50 by 209.47, on the north side of Briggs Avenue, Lot 41 of Briggs estate map, William's Bridge. Due on judgment, $3,640.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, John H. Millard, referee, 62 Bank Street, south side, 103 feet west of Fourth Street, 22.1 by 75, three-story brick building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 94 feet 5 inches east of Pleasant Avenue, by Charles Hillemeier of 239 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, one-story frame shed; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of First Street, William's Bridge, by Amy J. Hallock of William's Bridge, three-story brick stores and offices; cost, $9,000.

Washington Avenue, north side, 216 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh-eighth Street, by Mary A. Britt of 2,067 Washington Avenue, three-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,300.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, by Mary E. Halley of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Anthony Avenue, north side, 368 feet north of Southern Boulevard, by Joseph M. Spengler of 268 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,500.

Webster Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, by Henry and Elizabeth Baum of 1,304 Washington Avenue, three-story frame tenement; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,514 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, by Charles Hillemeier, alterations to two-story frame dwelling and stable; cost, $200.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of First Street, William's Bridge, by Amy J. Hallock, alterations to three-story brick stores and offices; cost, $500.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, by Mrs. James J. Rooney, alterations to brick and frame store and dwelling; cost, $450.

No. 445 Ninth Avenue, by James E. Davis, alterations to three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $600.

No. 277 Fifth Avenue, by Johnson Livingston, alterations to four-story brick stores and dwelling; cost, $6,000.

No. 87 Second Avenue, by Wendolin J. Wauss, alterations to three-story brick store, offices, and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 44 and 46 Madison Street, by Elizabeth Brown, alterations to two three-story brick flats; cost, $2,000.

No. 47 Lafayette Place, by William H. Davy, alterations to three-story brick manufactory; cost, $500.

No. 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Daniel H. Davis, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 767 Courtlandt Avenue, by Henry Wilkes, alterations to three-story frame store and tenement; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Moore Street, south side, 150 feet west of Humboldt Street, a four-story brick flat, with two stores, 25 by 50; $6,600; Max Levy, owner.

Essex Street, east side, 250 feet north of Arlington Avenue, a one-story frame stable shed, 15 by 12, $60; John Feush, owner.

Willoughby Avenue, 275 feet east of Evergreen Avenue, a one-story frame factory, 20 by 35, $750; C. Rerth, owner.

Park Place, south side, 77 feet east of Schenectady Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings, 16½ by 32, $5,100; T. Allpson, owner.

Sixtieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of New-Utrecht Avenue, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19½ by 40, $3,600; C. Windt, owner.

East Second Street, west side, 450 feet south of Avenue O, a two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 31, $3,000; N. H. Korff, owner.

Halsey Street, north side, 75 feet east of Ralph Avenue, four three-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 63, $20,000; F. W. & G. F. Kaiser, owners.

St. Mark's Avenue, north side, 148 feet east of Schenectady Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 43, $2,000; James Fleming, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

EAST BROADWAY, 90; Morris Livingston and wife to Louis Livingston, 1-3 part... $3,900
7TH ST, 180 East; Nathan Goodman to Julia Goodman..... 1
WOOSTER ST, 46 to 50; Flora Sawyer to the Pleasant Home Company, exchange. 1
WILLETT ST, 68; Martin Storz and wife to Rosie Kirsch..... 33,000
BROOME ST, 375; David and Lemuel Baum and wife to Jonas Holtzwasser.. 1
SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Wolf Baum to same..... 50,000
SAME PROPERTY; Rebecca Lowenthal and Lemuel and Sarah Baim to same, all title..... 1
55TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5, leasehold; Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, to Charles Lewis..... 2,500
86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.6x102.2; Jennie L. Denig to Joseph Cirrito..... 850
77TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 122.10x102.3x127.6x102.2; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and others, to James B. Gillie..... 75,000
11TH AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 93d St, 25x100; A. C. Brown, referee, to William C. Lessler..... 4,000
79TH ST, 339 East; Pauline Klein to Julia Trowman..... 10
24TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of Madison Av, 20.4x102.2; Jessie B. Seale to Henry T. Crosby..... 37,000
77TH ST, 339 East; Jacob Frumau and wife to Pauline Klein..... 10
94TH ST, n s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.8x 30x75.6x2x25.2; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf and wife to John Farrell. 100
SAME PROPERTY; Solomon Mehrbach and wife to Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf..... 100
97TH ST, 232 East; Ida Sinderband to Leopold May..... 1
97TH ST, 159 East; Henry F. Crosby and wife to William Moger..... 26,000
140TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Alice G. Fosdick to Daniel B. Butler..... 3,000
140TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Charles B. Fosdick, trustee of Elizabeth J. Fosdick, to Daniel B. Butler..... 3,000
9TH ST, 159 East; William Moger to Jessie B. Seale..... 26,000
130TH ST, 30 West; Hamilton McLaughlin to George Robinson..... 15,000
NELSON AV, s s, 218.10 ft s of Orchard St, 18.9x10.1x18.11x25.5; Julius G. Klavenes and wife to Albert Hansen..... 1
UNION AV, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 25x100x irregular; William, Johanna, and Maria Hofmeister to Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Koutz..... 1
DAWSON ST, n s, 228.3 ft s of Prospect Av, 50x88.4x54.8x110.5; Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz to Josephine Hofmeister and wife..... 3,000
FOREST AV, w s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 100x175; Hamilton McLaughlin to George Robinson..... 1
FOREST AV, w s, 39 ft s of 156th St, 20x 97.3; Paul G. Decker and wife to Charles H. Lubkamann..... 7,000
TAYLOR AV, e s, 108.2 ft s of Columbine St, 24x100; Alphonse Mermillod to Charles Schaefer, Jr..... 850
FRANKLAND AV, s w corner of Oakland Place, 50x100; Nelson Smith, Jr., to William M. Corcoran..... 2,000
FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 150 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; Gertrude Lemlen to Frederick Lemlen..... 1
SOUTH RAILROAD AV, n w corner of Mechanic St, 200x240; Herman W. Schmitz, referee, to Francis P. Bassett.. 7,734

Recorded Leases.

SCHUYLER, Charles E., to Mary A. Ball; 21d West End Av, 2 years..... $1,200
MANN, Hermann, to Fritz Reimann; store, 92 8th Av, 10 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Mattie A., to F. S. W. Blun; Van Cortlandt Place, n s, 78 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 1 year..... $5,000
BURCH, T. Hamilton, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 141st St, n w corner of Beekman Av, 1 year..... 3,000
BIRDSALL, Emma M., to S. T. Cannon; w part of Lots 19 and 20, map of Ryer Homestead, note..... 300
BACHE, Florence S., to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; n s of 44th St, 194 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 40,000
CAVINATO, Guidetta, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society; e s of Bradhurst Av, 27.9 ft n of 142d St, 3 years..... 15,000
SAME to Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for Colored Children of the City of New-York; e s of Bradhurst Av, 77.6 ft n of 142d St, 3 years..... 12,000
CAVINATO, Guidetta, to Margaret G. Earle; e s of Bradhurst Av, 55.8 ft n of 142d St, 3 years..... 12,500
CASS REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 23d St, 146.4 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 80,000
CIRRITO, Joseph, to Simon Adler and others; n s of 80th St, 99.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 26,500
CLARKE, Alexander, and wife to Excelsior Savings Bank; 21st Av, s e corner of 3d St, 3 years..... 3,000
CAVINATO, Guidetta, to E. N. Wharton; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 142d St, 3 years..... 22,000
DOLL, Jacob, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Southern Boulevard, s s, 100 ft w of Cypress Av, 1 year..... 25,000
FEHN, George, and wife to Henry C. De Rivera, trustee, and another; 108d St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 22,500
GILLIE, James B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, n s, 150 ft from Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 50,000
HOFMEISTER, Joseph, and wife to Simon Danzig; Dawson St, n s, 288.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 years..... 2,500
HANSEN, Albert, and wife to Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; Nelson Av, e s, 195 ft s of Orchard St, (two mortgages) 9 installments..... 9,200
HAMBERGER, Josephine, and another to Karl Rauenbuchler; Houston St, s e corner of Chrystie St, 1 year..... 2,200
HOLTZWASSER, Jonas, to Mayer Baum and another, as executors; 375 Broome St, 3 years..... 6,000
HARRISON, William H., and wife to Sarah J. Burby; 92d St, n s, 315 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000
HARRISON, William H., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 129 West 92d St, 3 years..... 18,000
JACOBUS, Mary C., to Ella T. Townsend; 4th St, e s, 50 ft s of 6th Av, 3 years..... 2,500
KERR, James, and wife to Charles W. Bennett; Creston Av, e s, 118.6 ft s of Donnybrook St, demand..... 500
KENNY, William P., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 37th St, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 10,000
MERRITT, Arminthia, to James D. Putnam; 71st St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 15,000
SMITH, Frank L., to F. M. Jencks; Boulevard, e s, 55.8 ft n of 138th St, demand..... 25,000
SCHAEFER, Charles, Jr., to Alphonse Mermillod; Taylor Av, e s, 106.2 ft s of Columbine St, 3 years..... 650
CONKLING, Ella S., to Annie M. Sloane; 72 West 49th St, 3 years..... 27,000
FARRELL, John, to Emanuel Hellner and another; 94th St, n s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 10,000
SAME to Emanuel Hellner and another; same property, 1 year..... 6,000
GLOVER, Francis L., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 317 Canal St, 3 years..... 90,000
HOLLISTER, Georgia F., and another to Josephine Wandell; 91st St, n s, 210 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,500
JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to W. F. Kingsland; Madison Av, s e corner of 89th St, 5 years..... 58,000
WILSON, William C. G., to A. C. Monson, as trustee; Madison Av, w s, 80 ft S of 90th St, 3 years..... 20,000
SAME to Gaston Worth; Madison Av, w s, 40 ft e of 90th St, 3 years..... 20,000
SAME to A. C. Monson, as trustee; Madison Av, w s, 60 ft s of 90th St, 3 years. 20,000
BONFILS, Sereno D., and another, to the Second National Bank, City of New-York; Webster Av, n w corner of 179th St, demand..... 4,250
BASSET, Francis P., to E. H. Schell, as guardian; South Railroad Av, w corner of Mechanic St, 1 year..... 7,000
BUTLER, Daniel B., to Alice G. Fosdick and another; 140th St, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years... 5,000
CAMERON, Alexander, and wife to William Rankin; Madison Av, n e corner of 101st St, 1 year..... 35,000
ENTWISTLE, John, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135th St, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years... 13,000
FRAME, James, and wife to same; 69th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 120,000
MOGER, William, to James Chambers and others; 97th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DANZIG, Simon, and another; to M. H. Rindskopf..... $750
DEEVES, Richard, to E. J. Quinn..... 3,080
FALLERMAN, Henry, and another; to Henry Haffen..... 1
HERZOG, Hannah K., to C. K. Levy..... 1
SEELIGMANN, Mary A. H., and another, to the United States Trust Company.... 30,000
BAUM, Mayer, and another, executors, to Julius Rosenberg..... 6,000
HOLER, Xavier, to A. Huptel's Sons.... 1,100
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, to James M. Wents, as trustee, and another, 2 assignments..... 9,500

Lis Pendens.

CHARLES and Greenwich Sts, n e corner; Darius G. Crosby against Mary C. Mead and others, (partition.)
CANAL ST, No. 111; Louis J. Schwartz against Amelia Thompson and others, (partition.)
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 720; William Broadbelt against Marie A. Curtis, (action to recover amount.
176TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft w of Worth St, 32.5 ft front; Worth St, w s, 158 ft s of 176th St, 75 ft front; Mary E. Smith against Lewis S. Samuel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WEBSTER AV and 179th St, n w corner, 100.4x 126.6; William H. Hewlett against Sereno D. Bonfils and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
53D ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of 7th Av, 58.4 ft front; Isabella Brown against Patience M. Gardner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed Yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.
COLUMBIA ST, 66; Charles E. Murtagh against Louis Leese, owner; Balthasar Diehl, contractor..... $625
CANNON ST, 81; same against same..... 625
182D ST, s s, 28 ft e of Audubon Av, 72x 75; William McPherson against Bernard F. Kean, owner; William J. Reynolds, contractor..... 100
NORFOLK ST, 175; Joseph Diamond against Hyman Fisher and Samuel Frank, owners and contractors..... 150

Big Rome and Watertown Excursion.

It is the custom of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad to run a mammoth excursion to New-York City in October of each year. The residents of the northern part of this State take advantage of this opportunity eagerly, and several thousands of passengers are carried. This excursion will occur this year on Tuesday, Oct. 1, and on that day eight long, solid trains will run through from Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg stations to this city on special schedule time. There will probably be 145 cars, including 75 Wagner cars. The round-trip fare has been fixed at $7, and tickets are good for eight days. The night trains will arrive here on or before 9 o'clock A. M., and the day trains will arrive on or before 8 P. M.

The management of this great excursion is in the experienced hands of General Passenger Agent Theodore Butterfield. Mayor Strong has written a cordial letter to Mr. Butterfield, welcoming the excursionists to New-York.

Evening High Schools Open.

The evening high schools under the control of the Board of Education and situated at 23 Norfolk Street, 124 West Thirtieth Street, 220 East Sixty-third Street, and 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were opened Monday night for the registration of students who intend to take courses in them during the Winter term.

Among the subjects to be taught are Latin, French, German, mathematics, political science, chemistry, architectural, mechanical, and free-hand drawing. Pupils may register any evening except Sundays during the next two weeks.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

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3-story High-stoop Brown-stone

Perfect order. Apply to

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146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Fifteen acres of beautiful land, corner King's Highway and Ryder's Lane, near Manhattan Beach R. R. and Ocean Av. DEAN ALVORD, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—By out-of-town owner; about 12 acres on Myrtle Av., near Flushing Av., adjoining property recently purchased for the new park. DEAN ALVORD, Rochester, N. Y.

CROOK SHOT BY FELLOW-CROOK

Donohue May Die, but He Won't Say Anything About the Man Who Caused His Wound.

James Donohue, twenty-eight years old, of 344 West Seventeenth Street, was shot in the left side at Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue yesterday morning by Patrick Coyle of 337 West Seventeenth Street during a quarrel. Donohue will probably die. The police of the West Twentieth Street Station have arrested Coyle and two men who, they say, were witnesses to the shooting.

Policeman Hendricks of the West Twentieth Street Station was standing at Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue. He saw three men standing together. Suddenly one of the men turned toward the other and fired at him. Then he turned and ran. The policeman caught the man who fired the shot. Hendricks questioned his prisoner as they walked back toward Ninth Avenue, but the man refused to answer any questions.

As Hendricks came to where the wounded man was lying, he saw the third man in the party bending over him. Both men were talking rapidly. As soon as Hendricks got to them they stopped, and the wounded man fell back unconscious.

While waiting for an ambulance from the New-York Hospital, Hendricks took his prisoner before the wounded man and asked him who had shot him.

"Don't know," gasped the wounded man. "Isn't this the man?" persisted the policeman.

"No," said the wounded man; "never saw this man before."

The prisoner gave his name as Patriek Coyle of 337 West Seventeenth Street. The wounded man said he was James Donohue of 344 West Seventeenth Street. Donohue was sent to the hospital, and Coyle and the witness, whose name is Michael Lane of 452 West Thirty-fifth Street, were taken around to the West Twentieth Street Police Station.

Coyle was subsequently taken before Donohue in the hospital. Donohue was perfectly conscious. He looked at the prisoner, and said he had never seen him before.

"Isn't this the man who shot you?" asked the policeman.

"I don't know. I never saw him before," said Donohue.

Donohue's wound is very serious, and he is not expected to live.

Coyle, Lane, and a negro named Wilson, who said he saw the shooting, were taken around to the Jefferson Market Court and remanded. Lane and Coyle were recognized as ex-convicts, and members of an organized gang of crooks that has been working on the west side of the city for the last three months. Donohue is also said to be one of the gang.

It is the theory of the police that the men had just finished a robbery, and were quarreling over the disposition of the spoils.

IN CONFLICT WITH A MAGISTRATE

The District Attorney Summons Mr. Flammer Before the Grand Jury—Objections Made to His Rulings.

City Magistrate Charles A. Flammer appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday in response to a summons issued by the District Attorney.

Henry C. Allen, who is attached to the District Attorney's staff, is dissatisfied with the manner in which Magistrate Flammer has ruled in several cases, the Magistrate having dismissed prisoners against Mr. Allen's judgment. Mr. Allen, therefore, suggested that the matter be submitted to the Grand Jury, in order to learn whether or not the police courts, as at present conducted, do not require overhauling.

Magistrate Flammer remained in the Grand Jury room for nearly an hour. After leaving the room he said:

I think Mr. Allen is at the bottom of this whole matter. In some way he was, I think, personally interested in the case against Flechter the dealer in musical instruments in Union Square, who was accused by the widow of Prof. Botta with having in his possession the alleged Stradivarius violin that had been stolen from her husband. After a long hearing and listening to both sides of the case, I discharged Flechter because I was convinced there was no evidence to justify the prosecution of the case.

That the District Attorney's office took it up nevertheless, and secured Flechter's indictment was, I think, nothing to be proud of, and at the trial, if it is ever had, this will be developed. I have endeavored in every case that has come before me to do my full duty, and, I think, have succeeded.

It is said in the District Attorney's office that there are four or five cases in which Magistrate Flammer discharged the defendants when the Grand Jury was afterward compelled to take the charges up and find indictments. One of these cases is founded on a complaint filed by a Brooklyn man named Mayer, who alleges that after spending a lot of time and money in hunting down a man who had swindled him out of $100, Magistrate Flammer discharged the alleged swindler in the face of strong evidence.

Several other Magistrates, it is said, have also been guilty of alleged carelessness, or worse, and the Grand Jury is to look into the general administration of the police courts.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Phillips Manufacturing Company of New-York City, to manufacture machinery and land and marine vehicles propelled by foot power; capital, $40,000. Directors—Henry S. Durand, Charles Phillips, Robert K. McLellan of Rochester, John C. Powell of Baltimore, Md.; Alonzo Kimball, and Arthur G. Thompson of New-York City.

The Enterprise Patent Novelty Company, to manufacture portable folding pavilions in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Austen Lorens of Guttenberg, N. J.; Maurice J. Burston, William Grossman, Edward Hymes, and Moses H. Grossman of New-York City.

The North Argyle Union Telephone Company, to connect Argyle and North Argyle, Washington County; capital, $200. Directors—William D. Stevenson, Alexander S. Cuthbert, Rodney Van Wormer, Robert E. Scott, and others of Argyle.

The American Exploration Company of New-York City, to develop mining properties and new avenues for industry and capital; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Nichols, William Ledeboth, E. Thalman, and others of New-York City.

The Delaware River Telephone and Telegraph Company of Liberty, Sullivan County, to construct telephone lines through Sullivan, Orange, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, in New-York State; Wayne and Pyke Counties, Penn., and Sussex County, N. J., connecting Deposit, Hancock, Port Jervis, Honesdale, Milford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsborough, Ellenville, Grahamsville, Livingston Manor, New-Beach, Roscoe Trout Brook, and Walton; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles Hosier and Alfred Finney of Jeffersonville; George Christian, Wallace M. Kilburn, and others of Liberty, and John H. Scofield of New-York City.

Real Estate at Auction.

SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Will sell at auction at 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, September 18th,

AT N. Y. REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,

Under direction of MARTIN J. EARLEY, Esq., Referee,

Seven separate parcels, containing about 13 City Lots,

With Frame Dwelling, on the West Farms Road, between Union and Green Avs.

Take West Farms Trolley Car.

Maps, etc., of Richard N. Arnow, Esq., Attorney, 154 Nassau St., or the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A plot of about 65 acres, suitable for subdivision, about 1,000 feet from Oradell Station, New-Jersey, in borough limits, on New-Jersey and New-York R. R., 18 miles from New-York City; 30 trains per day; surrounding land sells for $400 and upward per lot; price, $200 per acre; terms easy if desired. For particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & YORAN, 171 Broadway.

LARGE HOUSE, SPACIOUS OUTBUILDINGS; 10 acres; attractive location; 1¼ hours New-Haven Railroad; desirable for residence or educational or other institution. ATWATER, 67 Li

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE WALTER CRANE EDITION OF THE "FAERIE QUEENE."

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE. Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII. Edited by Thomas J. Wise. With illustrations by Walter Crane. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1893. Price per part, $3.

This edition of the much-edited "Faerie Queene" leaves nothing to be desired so far as the making is concerned. It is printed on Arnold's unbleached hand-made paper, in the old-style "English" lettering revived some fifty years ago by Mr. Whittingham of the Chiswick Press. Added to the charm of cream tint, "deckle edges," and beautiful type, is that of the full-page designs, canto headings, initial letters, and tailpieces, in which the creations of Spenser's brilliant fancy are done into pictures by Mr. Walter Crane.

It need hardly be said to those who know this artist that the drawings are in pure line, perfectly adapted to the early method of wood engraving. Mr. Crane would seem to have taken deeply to heart the counsel of Mr. William Morris, who would have his disciples "fill their minds with memories of great works of art and great times of art," for he looks constantly back to the days when handicraftsmen were artists. If this sometimes results in a too contemptuous rejection of all "new-fangledness," it nevertheless has provided much good meat for a public grown used to watered milk.

Edmund Spenser, in his golden Elizabethan day, had also a faith that beauty was to be sought in the past, that old forms were precious and should not be permitted to die. There could, therefore, hardly be a more fortunate conjunction of author and illustrator than in the present instance, if to be sympathetic in the Italian sense of simpatico counts for anything.

Facile and inventive as was the writer in his elaborate allegory, equally so is the designer, catching lightly and easily the spirit of the poem, at home in the mediaeval types, and happy in them. Una and the Red Crosse Knight, the "false Duessa—called Fidess"; sweet Charissa and her babes, lions and lambs, dragons and castles, camels, donkeys, goats and swine, no sooner cross the text than they find their counterparts in the attendant design, disposed with that rhythmic balance and fluent grace that have marked Mr. Crane's work for many years, since the early bad days, when his illustrations found their way into that quaint depository of genius called Good Words, before he found his path and trod it.

Even in those days, however, he was in training for his present position at the head of the Arts and Craft Society. With the exception of Mr. William Morris himself, there is perhaps no one who has done more than he to advance art in craft, as he might put it, and we may reasonably infer that, added to a naturally pure taste in design, his necessity at an early age to make of his art a life-supporting trade had much to do with his later interest in the elevation of handicrafts.

Work done on a basis of a past "time of art" must needs lack what is most winning in the old, that serious, invincible sincerity, wearing its garb unconsciously, in revolt against nothing, reforming nothing, bent only on expressing with the best means at hand the thought to be conveyed. The conventional curling rivers and strange trees and starry flowers of the fifteenth century engraver were made that way because it was the easiest way for him to make them, and he knew no other. In this nineteenth century many other ways of making flowers and trees and rivers are known, and if the old way is chosen, it is done with conscious selection, with an air of faint superiority, a looking down on other methods, that does away with the charm of single-mindedness lurking in the beginnings of all art.

We have sometimes wondered, too, if Mr. Crane is entirely wise in his rejoicing over the absence of an academic education in the art of drawing. Much might have been lost by it, but something might have been gained, and it appears that his exuberant personality could have stood both loss and gain. While little can be said against his skill as a decorator, while the illustrations in the work at hand bear witness to his ability to keep within the limits of design, great numbers of forms that, crowded into so small a space, would otherwise produce a sense of tumult in the mind, an inadequate knowledge of the human figure, impair the dignity of fine conceptions. It is humiliating to see defeat brought about by so small a thing as an ankle joint, or the setting of the head upon the neck.

What is the fatal flaw of the pre-Raphaelites, and those who derive from them, that permits them to display such occasional atrocities in the way of drawing, after sitting at the feet of Nature and History for their teaching? Truly art in its various phases brings to mind the sage reflection of the little French girl in Mr. Pater's "Prince of Court Painters." "There are good things, attractive things, in life, meant for one and not for another."

Among the good and attractive things that were given to Mr. Crane are great powers of invention, a sense of proportion in spacing and dividing his masses, a kind of joyous impetuosity investing the elaborate detail of his designs and saving it from any suspicion of primness or ultra-precision, and a large familiarity with quaint and pleasing forms, natural and conventional. But for that sensitiveness to vanishing planes, and tenderly modulated surfaces known as knowledge of values, for that unrelenting austerity in the search for truth that pursues a subtle line to its furthest definition lest it escape by a hair's breath, that counts it a sin to accept a summary translation of the beautiful contours of the human form—for these qualities we must look to another.

LITERARY NOTES

—The memoirs of Gen. James Longstreet, which the Messrs Lippincott have in an advanced state of preparation, will bear the title "From Manassas to Appomattox." The work will be in one volume octavo and will be sold only by subscription. Longstreet's relations to Lee were intimate and important, and, as his memoirs contain much new material, it is expected that they will shed interesting and valuable light on certain features of the war.

—With the expiration of its contract with T. Fisher Unwin of London, the Century Company has made arrangements by which Macmillan & Co. become the English publishers of its magazines and books. It is said that three English houses desired to succeed Mr. Unwin. The choice of a house so large and influential as Macmillan & Co. ought to result in a further extension of The Century's success in England.

—The Messrs. Putnam will soon issue in their Heroes of the Nations Series "Charles XII. and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire, 1682-1719," by R. Nesbit Bain.

—The fourth volume of Mr. Traill's "History of Social Life in England," embracing the period from the accession of James I. to the death of Queen Anne, will be ready within a few weeks.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. expect to publish at the end of this week: "The Whittier Year Book," passages from the verse and prose, with a new portrait of Whittier; "Essays in Miniature," by Agnes Repplier, new edition, enlarged, and "The Madonna of the Tubs," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, a new popular edition, uniform with Mrs. Wiggin's "The Birds' Christmas Carol." Their books for the next week are these: "Last Poems of James Russell Lowell," with a new portrait, rubricated title page and initials; "Townsend Harris, First American Envoy to Japan," by William E. Griffis; "Frail People of the Air: Excursions into the World of Butterflies," by Samuel H. Scudder, and "Christ's Idea of the Supernatural," by John H. Denison, D. D.

—Mrs. Burton N. Harrison has written a story for The Ladies' Home Journal in which fashionable folks at the Horse Show are prominent.

—Tolstoi's "Master and Man" will be added to the Messrs. Crowells' series of booklets.

—Beginning this month, Messrs. Lippincott will bring out a new edition, in eight volumes, of the complete works of Poe, with twenty-four photogravures. Two volumes will be issued each month. The printing and binding will be of high quality.

—A volume on "The Art of Living Long and Happily," by Henry Hardwicke, is announced by the Messrs. Putnam.

—The frontispiece of the September number of The Book Buyer is a portrait of Dr. Henry M. Baird, whose "History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" will be issued in the Fall by the Messrs. Scribner.

—Charles Godfrey Leland's new book, "Hans Breitmann in Germany," is on the Autumn list of the Messrs. Lippincott, who say that as the old Breitmann book is classic, all that the new one wants is "time to become so."

—John Vance Cheney, the librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, will soon publish a dramatic poem on the adventures of Helen of Troy. The title of the volume will be "Queen Helen, and Other Poems." Its publishers are Way & Williams, a new firm in Chicago. The volume will be handsomely printed, and only a small edition will be issued.

—Not only is Frederick Tennyson, brother of Alfred, now living in England, (at the age of almost ninety,) but two other venerable poets, Aubrey de Vere and Philip James Bailey, the latter famous sixty years ago as the author of "Festus."

—Messrs. Sampson Low of London are about to issue a book on "Famous Horses," by T. Taunton, which will contain, says a London paper, "nearly 200 portraits of celebrated thoroughbreds, with details of their pedigrees, principal performances, and other particulars of interest; also pedigrees of hundreds of other horses, including all the classic winners from early in the eighteenth century down to Ladas. Genealogical tables will be included, showing the principal descendants, in the male line, of the Darley Arabian, the Byerley Turk, and the Godolphin Arabian, together with a full pedigree of Eclipse."

Sweet Alice and Ben Bolt have, in a measure, lost balladic form to their creator, Thomas Dunn English, for they come ringing at his door, through the medium of the Newark postman, about as often as the letter carrier delivers his daily mail. Letters to Mr. English are incessantly asking for his autograph, and there are some modest, yet enthusiastic, persons who beg for copies of "Ben Bolt" "to be writ out with his own pen," and just as often these requests are unaccompaied by stamps. Did Mr. English, as was Horace's way, employ many Greek scribes to make out neat copies of his verses, perhaps the present demand might be supplied. Mr. English bears his seventy-six years with grace, and, despite a slight trouble of vision, is still as merry and interesting as he was a half century ago.

—In his youth the late William Henry Hurlbert attended school in Philadelphia, where his father, the Rev. Mr. Hurlbert, was Principal of a school at the corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets. Hurlbert was always at the head of the class, and his father was a just and impartial man, of rare ability as a teacher. His son was somewhat older than the boys he associated with, but his winning manners made him a general favorite. He seemed to combine Southern and New-England qualities, being somewhat hot-headed, but most studious. In the same class with Hurlbert, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Hurlbert, was Charles Godfrey Leland.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ENGLISH LANDS, LETTERS, AND KINGS. Queen Anne and the Georges. By Donald G. Mitchell. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE GRAY WOLF'S DAUGHTER. By Gertrude Warden. 12mo. New-York: The International News Company.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portraits. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

OUT OF DUE SEASON. A Mezzotint. By Adeline Sergeant. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

SIDE TALKS WITH GIRLS. By Ruth Ashmore. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

A WOMAN WHO DID NOT. By Victoria Crosse. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE MIRROR OF MUSIC. By Stanley V. Makower. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

A START IN LIFE. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

AN ACCOUNT OF PALMYRA AND ZENOBIA. With Travels and Adventures in Bashan and the Desert. By Dr. William Wright. With full-page illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $2.50.

ANNALS OF THE PARISH AND THE AYRSHIRE LEGATEES. With introduction by S. R. Crockett. Portrait and illustrations. In two volumes. 18mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25 per volume.

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF A MINISTER OF FRANCE. By Stanley J. Weyman. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

MODERN GERMAN LITERATURE. By Benjamin W. Wells, Ph. D. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

FROM JERUSALEM TO NICAEA. The Church in the First Three Centuries. By Philip Stafford Moxom. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

YELLOW AND WHITE. By W. Carlton Dawe. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE MOUNTAIN LOVERS. By Flora Macleod. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE WOOD BEYOND THE WORLD. By William Morris. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

OHIO'S CAMPAIGN OPENED

Sherman, Foraker, McKinley, and Bushnell on One Platform.

DEEP SILENCE REGARDING SILVER

The War is Fought Over and the Monroe Doctrine Indorsed—Protection Still the Shibboleth of the Party.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Ohio Republicans formally opened their State campaign here to-day in the home town of Gen. Bushnell, the candidate for Governor. The weather was propitious though hot, and fully 10,000 Republicans from other Ohio counties came in during the forenoon. The early morning demonstrations of to-day were on the arrival of ex-Gov. Foraker from Cincinnati and of Senator Sherman, who came over from Columbus on a special train with Gov. McKinley. The entire aggregation of strangers in town was massed at the railway station when the Governor's special train came steaming in from the East. There were two heavy trainloads from Columbus alone, so that Ohio's Governor had a big escort and a noisy one.

There was a loud, long cheer as Sherman and McKinley stepped from the train and were quickly taken to Gen. Bushnell's home. There was no attempt at speech making, but both Sherman and McKinley bowed their acknowledgments to the cheering thousands. All of the other distinguished guests were taken in carriages to the home of Gen. Bushnell for luncheon.

A parade made up of visiting Republican clubs from Cincinnati, Columbus, and adjacent towns was the first feature of the day's exercise. The marching clubs, most of them uniformed, were reinforced by 1,000 or more citizens and visitors who joined in the procession, which passed in review before Senator Sherman, Gov. McKinley, ex-Gov. Foraker, Gen. Bushnell, and others at the Fair Grounds, where the meeting was held. Despite the heat there was a remarkable show of enthusiasm as the thousands gathered at the grand stand caught sight of the new "Big Four" of Ohio Republicans—Sherman, Foraker, Bushnell, and McKinley.

Senator Sherman was Chairman of the meeting. He said the Zanesville convention had promised to do three things—make Bushnell Governor, Foraker Senator, and send a solid delegation for McKinley to the next Republican National Convention. He would later have the honor of presenting each of these gentlemen to the audience. He denounced the present tariff law and, pledging his party, said:

What we mean to do, and will do when we have the power, is to provide a tariff and tax bill that will yield sufficient revenues to support the Government and at the same time protect all home industries impartially and effectually. The McKinley law, with such changes as time may make necessary, will accomplish this purpose. The anticipation of such a measure already brightens the times, and the election next year of McKinley, on any good Republican, as President of the United States would make assurance doubly sure. In the meantime we want a Republican Legislature, and the election of Gov. Foraker, or any good Republican, as United States Senator.

The Senator did not touch upon the silver question.

Gen. Bushnell followed Senator Sherman. His remarks were very brief, being confined to an indorsement of the Zanesville platform, and an appeal for a big Republican majority to insure McKinley's election to the Presidency.

Gen. Bushnell said nothing about the silver question.

Gov. McKinley, who followed Gen. Bushnell, took great pains to impress upon the minds of his hearers the fact that there was no contest in the Republican Party for the Senatorship; that the sole and only candidate of the party was Joseph Benson Foraker. Gov. McKinley devoted most of his time attempting to prove that the "hard times" were due to the reform of the tariff, and that returning prosperity was the result of a general belief that the country would soon restore the McKinley law. He made the following reference to the currency question:

The Republican Party stands where it has always stood—for good money, whether gold, silver, or paper, all to be under National authority, at all times and everywhere equal and interchangeable, which will honestly measure the exchanges of the people, and deceive and cheat nobody. It must be as sound and strong as the Government itself, and as free from stain or taint as the flag of our country.

The Governor made no effort to explain what this really means.

Ex-Gov. Foraker made the closing speech. He fought the war over from Bull Run to Appomattox. He gave full adherence to the Monroe doctrine and seemed to desire an immediate declaration of war against all Central and South America. He insisted that the return of "good times" was the direct result of Republican victories last Fall.

But ex-Gov. Foraker had nothing to say on the silver question.

CHANCELLOR McGILL CONSIDERING.

Will Soon State His Position on the New-Jersey Governorship.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Chancellor McGill, who returned from Europe yesterday, talked freely to-day concerning the use of his name in connection with the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, confessing that the situation was one of much embarrassment to him. His position as Chancellor, he said, was to his taste; for political life he had no disposition or inclination. To answer offhand or lightly without due consideration whether he would be willing to change from a judicial to a political life, and thus change its whole course, might commit him to a stand which later on he might wish to alter.

He realized the importance of an early declaration of his intention, and he would, therefore, make a public announcement of it in the course of a very few days. He intimated that, if the better elements of the Democratic Party demanded that he should stand for the party, he would do so.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Senator Smith this morning, speaking of the political situation and the chances of the Democratic Party, said:

"There is no reason why we should not elect a Governor when the time comes. New-Jersey is naturally a Democratic State. Just whom we will nominate I cannot at present say, but he will be a strong candidate. There are several men in the field just now, and there are others who can be called upon if necessary. As to Chancellor McGill, I do not know how he feels in regard to the matter, as I have not talked with him about politics in some time. I do not think Attorney General Stockton would be willing to be a candidate against Mr. McGill, as they are warm friends.

"Then there are Augustus W. Cutler of Morris County, Judge Job Lippincott, and Benjamin F. Lee. Mr. Lee has been urged frequently to be a candidate, but has declined for reasons of his own. Should the party select him, however, I believe that he is too good a Democrat to refuse to serve."

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Gathering for To-day's State Convention in Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 10.—This city is being gradually filled up by delegates to the State Democratic Convention, which convenes here to-morrow. So far only one delegation has put in an appearance with an open declaration. They are twenty-five in number, and are from Juniata and Mifflin Counties. They declare for Robert M. Meen for the Supreme Court.

There is as yet no slate. Everybody is at sea regarding the probable outcome. Judge McCarthy, Gov. Hastings's appointee, may secure the nomination, but it is decidedly doubtful. There are some thirty candidates. Judge Metzger of the Lycoming Court has positively refused to let his name be used in connection with the Superior Court, and State Senator J. Henry Cochran has done likewise regarding the State Treasurership.

Murray Hill Bank's New President.

The Board of Directors of the Murray Hill Bank at a meeting yesterday accepted the resignation of President Richard M. Stivers and promoted Vice President F. T. Hopkins to the Presidency. W. D. Bruns was elected Vice President. Mr. Stivers took the Presidency temporarily on the death of William A. Darling some months ago, and press of business compelled his resignation.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD WINS AGAIN

Mayor Strong Signs the Resolution Granting Its Application for the King's Bridge Franchise.

Mayor Strong has signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the King's Bridge Road franchise.

The resolution was passed by the Aldermen under astonishing circumstances.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company had been fighting for two years for this franchise. A resolution granting the application of the Third Avenue Company was adopted by the Aldermen by a vote of 20 to 11 last Spring. The Mayor vetoed this resolution. It takes 21 votes to pass a resolution over the Mayor's veto, and no attempt was made to do so.

Both companies then renewed their applications. All the arguments were in favor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. There seemed to be no sufficient reason that was visible, according to residents of the upper part of the city, why the Third Avenue Company should get the franchise.

The Aldermen, however, by a vote of 22 to 8 two weeks ago yesterday granted the application of the Third Avenue Company.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Company, had a long talk with the Mayor Monday afternoon. The resolution was signed on that day. The Mayor gave no reasons yesterday for signing the resolution.

The franchise so created will now be sold at public auction by the Controller at an upset price of $250,000 in cash, and 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, and 5 per cent. thereafter.

The franchise having been established on the lines asked for by the Third Avenue Company, that company, of course, will have an advantage over all others at the auction, and this advantage practically prohibits competition. It is not known whether a bid will be put in by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

It is needless to say that twenty-two Aldermen were very much delighted when they heard that the resolution had been signed by the Mayor.

PURCHASE OF ELECTION SUPPLIES

Police Board Given Authority to Contract for Them Without Public Letting—City Court Wants New Rooms.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday authorized the Police Board to contract for all election supplies without public letting.

The Police Board also asked that it be allowed to establish temporary police stations and prisons in the newly annexed territory. This application was referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

The Aldermen received a communication from John B. McGoldrick, Clerk of the City Court, saying:

At a meeting of the Board of Justices of the City Court, held in the Chambers thereof, on Monday, Sept. 9, 1895, it was unanimously resolved that, owing to the unsanitary condition of Room 11 City Hall, now being used for the Chambers and Special Term of the City Court, the use of the same as a courtroom be discontinued, and the Chambers and Special Term be held in the room now designated as Part IV. of the said court; that Part III. be adjourned and Part IV. transferred to the room now occupied as Part III. until such time as a suitable room be designated by the proper authorities for the holding of the Chambers and Special Term of the City Court, and it was further resolved that your honorable body be petitioned to grant the use of the room now occupied as the City Library for the use of the City Court for Special Term and Chambers.

The matter was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

Louis Mayer Arrested for Smuggling.

Custom House Inspectors Brown and Donohue seized in the possession of Louis Mayer, a dressmaker of this city, when he landed from the steamer Fulda at Hoboken, Monday evening, 372½ yards of black and colored silks, two gold watches, two diamond rings, and some other articles of jewelry, which he had failed to mention in his declaration. The goods are valued at $700. Mayer was arrested, charged with smuggling, and was held by United States Commissioner Romains in $1,000 bail for examination.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Fulda";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla, (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship City of Kingston, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for Santos direct, per steamship Pascal; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Milton; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria, per steamship Herschell, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, must be directed "per Herschell";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Greytown, per steamship Allas; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Iraquia, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1895.

MAN AT SPRINGFIELD NOT ALLEN

Marks on His Body Different from Those on the Post Office Robber.

Chief Post Office Inspector Ashe yesterday morning received a telegram from Inspector in Charge Johnston of Moberly, Mo., which said that the man arrested at Springfield, Mo., is not Allen, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail.

The telegram states that the marks on the prisoner's body do not correspond with the identification marks on Allen. Inspector Jacobs said that it seemed to be settled that the man in Springfield is not Allen, the Post Office robber.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM
Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets avalible from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16 | †Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2 | *Columbia ....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems .....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. Barmarck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | F. Barmarck, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE to Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK...Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
BERLIN...Sat., Sept. 14 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
FRIESLAND...Sept. 11 | WESTERNLAND...Sept. 25
SOUTHWARK...Sept. 18 | NOORDLAND...Oct. 2
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. | Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, first class and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 3 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, Sept. 14.
For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli..Sat., Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Sept. 21, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 7, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Sept. 11
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Sept. 13
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Sept. 17
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast Freight Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 333 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P.A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., except Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days and 5:30 P. M. Sundays touch at Newport.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C.H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North